THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,348, New Series.]

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862.

[Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52
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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain E. P. G. Brown, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 12th August, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched for the above Ports on Thursday the 14th August, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day MONDAY, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypore and intermediate ports on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, "Limited."

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer TILLY, Captain Betts, to Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th August 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE 197 Tons, Register, Captain Alexander Main, will be despatched to Surat, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant.

For First-class passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 11th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, David Murray, Commander, from Liverpool are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain D. Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
BHOWNUGGUR,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 9th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Caduceus* from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

August 4th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of H. M. S. *Victoria* and Sloop of War *Clive*, advertised to take place on the 1st September next, is hereby postponed until further notice.

J. MULLALY,
Offg. I. N. Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th August 1862.

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W. WRAY, Major,
For the Deputy Commissary General.

Bombay, Deputy Comy. Genl.'s Office, 5th Aug. 1862.

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[From 16th June 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

Notice.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	Bombay ...... Dep.	8 0	8 30	3 0	7 45	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2¼	Byculla .... „	8 22	8 52	3 17	8 0	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur .... „	8 35	...	...	8 13	5 44	...	9 13	2 56
8	**Mahim** ...... Arr.	...	...	...	8 22	5 55	...	9 22	3 7
9¼	**Coorla**......... dep.	8 48	...	...	...	...	6 11	...	...
16½	Bhandoop .... „	9 13	9 40	...	...	...	6 43	...	...
20¼	Tannah .... „	9 30	9 57	4 9	...	...	7 0	...	...
33¼	**Callian** ..... Arr.	10 10	10 37	4 43	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ...... Dep.	10 15	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla........... „	10 40	...	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
49¼	Wasind .... „	11 15	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
53¾	Shapoor............ „	11 35	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee .... „	12 20	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct „	1 50	...	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
75	**Kussarah** ... Arr.	2 20	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
	THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.								
		P. M.		A. M.					
	Egutpoora ... Dep.	6 0	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
90¼	Nandore .... „	6 50	...	6 30	...	...	...	...	...
106¼	Deolalee for Nassick „	7 50	...	7 40	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar .... „	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum .... „	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar .... „	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Nandgaum .... „	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	**Chalisgaum**... Arr.	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.					
	Callian ...... Dep.	...	10 42	4 48	...	...	...	...	...
41¼	Budlapoor .... „	...	11 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
53¼	Narel.............. „	...	11 55	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
67¼	Tillowlee .... „	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	**Campoolee** ... Arr.	...	12 40	6 45	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				
	Khandalla ... Dep.	...	4 0	10 15	7 0	...	...	...	...
73¼	Lanowlee .... „	...	4 20	10 35	7 20	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla .... „	...	4 50	...	7 53	...	...	...	...
91¼	Tulligaum......... „	...	5 25	...	8 25	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee .... „	...	6 15	12 25	9 25	...	...	...	...
112¼	**Poona** .... Arr.	...	6 30	12 35	9 40	...	...	...	...
					A. M.				
	Poona .... Dep.	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...
130¼	Oorolee .... „	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
146¼	Kheirgaum .... „	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...
152¾	Patus............... „	...	...	...	12 22	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal............. „	...	...	...	1 50	...	...	...	...
188¼	Poomulwaree ...... „	...	...	...	2 25	...	...	...	...
206¼	Jehwoor .... „	...	...	...	3 25	...	...	...	...
216¼	Keim............... „	...	...	...	3 57	...	...	...	...
227¼	Barsee Road....... „	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...
237¼	Marheh .... „	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol .... „	...	...	...	6 23	...	...	...	...
276¼	**Sholapore** ... Arr.	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.					
	Sholapore ... Dep.	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20¼	Mohol .... „	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh .... „	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48¼	Barsee Road .... „	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim .... „	6 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor .... „	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree .... „	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99¼	Decksal............. „	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¼	Patus .... „	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum .... „	10 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Oorolee .... „	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163¼	**Poona** .... Arr.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P. M.							
	Poona .... Dep.	12 35	9 0	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Kirkee .... „	12 50	9 20	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
184¼	Tulligaum.......... „	...	10 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
194¼	Kirkulla .... „	...	10 55	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
202¼	Lanowlee .... „	2 45	11 20	6 55	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	**Khandalla** ... Arr.	3 0	11 35	7 10	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sunday Extra	Sundays Extra.
		A. M.	P. M.						
	Campoolee ... Dep.	6 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
209¼	Tillowlee .... „	...	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
222¼	Narel................ „	6 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
234¼	Budlapoor .... „	...	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	**Callian**........ Arr.	7 55	4 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P. M.		A. M.					
	Chalisgaum.. Dep.	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Nandgaum .... „	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41¼	Munmar .... „	5 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56¼	Lassulgaum .... „	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67¼	Niphar .... „	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Deolalee for Nassick „	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
103	Nandore .... „	9 55	...	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
118¼	**Egutpoora** ... Arr.	10 55	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
	THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.								
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	Kussarah ... Dep.	5 0	...	1 20	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct „	6 0	...	2 50	...	...	...	...	...
126¼	Khurdee .... „	6 10	...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...
140¼	Shapoor.............. „	6 55	...	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
144	Wassind .... „	7 10	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
153¼	Titwalla............. „	7 40	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
160¼	**Callian**........ Arr.	8 0	...	5 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian........ Dep.	8 5	4 50	5 12	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Tannah .... „	8 45	5 30	5 55	...	8 0	...	...	...
259½	Bhandoop .... „	9 0	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla .... „	9 23	6 0	6 38	...	8 43	...	...	...
	Mahim......... „	...	...	...	9 20	...	7 0	10 0	8 0
270¾	Dadur .... „	...	...	6 41	9 28	...	7 9	10 10	8 9
274	Byculla .... „	9 45	6 18	6 52	9 38	9 15	7 21	10 23	8 21
276¼	**Bombay** ...... Arr.	10 0	6 30	7 4	9 50	9 30	7 33	10 35	8 33

N.B.—Tickets for Conveyance over the Ghauts will be issued at all Stations at the following Charges in addition to the Railway Fares. Bhore Ghaut—Palkee Rs. 4 each, and Gharry at Rs. 1-4-0 per seat. Thull Ghaut—Phaetons at Rs. 6 and Carts at Rs. 2 per seat both worked by Horses.

N. B.—The 3 P. M. Down-Train will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only, at 3-25 P. M.

GOOLBURN RAVINE (KASSARA LINE.)

Tickets for Conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Khurdee, both inclusive, for the Down-Journey, at Kassara for the Up-Journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern Line, at the following rate:—a two wheeled Cart drawn by a Horse at 8 annas per seat.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, Mr. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.
Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
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Bombay, 17th April 1862.

NOTICE.

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The Posts to be delivered in lots of 400. The first lot to be delivered by the end of September and a similar number to be supplied in each of the two following months.

Contractors should tender prices for delivery either at Bombay or Bhosawul.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Electric Telegraph Posts" must be lodged at this office by noon of Monday the 18th August.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
GEO. A. BARNETT,
Acting Secretary.

Railway Office, Byculla, 28th July 1862.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st proximo, for the supply of two hundred tons of good sound Teak, of the following dimensions, viz:

From 18 to 26 feet in length, and not less than 14 inches square.

The Timber to be delivered at the Mooltan Ghât at the Contractor's risk and expense.

R. W. STEVENS,
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Lahore, July 15, 1862.

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FIFTH OR LAST CALL OF Rs. 1,000 PER SHARE ON SECOND ISSUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are required to pay the last Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof, in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

Bombay, 23rd July 1862.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS having made an Eighth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company on or before the 19th August, next, Rs. 50 per Share. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date. After the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th July 1862.

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Home News............................	July 10 and 18	1	0
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OBJECT OF UNDERTAKING.

THE object of this undertaking is to provide efficient transport for the large and increasing traffic on the Ganges, *with power at option to extend the operations of the Company to other Rivers in India and China.*

The Commission appointed by the Government of India for the investigation of the best means of affording facilities for navigating the rivers in that country, having concluded their report, several gentlemen connected with and interested in Indian affairs, formed themselves into a Company, and with a small capital have, under the advice of experienced engineers, succeeded in placing upon the River Ganges a steamer and two barges, the former drawing 18 inches and the latter 13 inches, and which combine all the advantages suggested by the Commissioners' Report.

The experiment having perfectly succeeded, they have now determined to build several other vessels upon the same plan, in order to carry out their scheme of developing the traffic on the Ganges by a fleet of steamers and barges of light draught capable of ascending, *even in dry seasons*, as far as *Allahabad*, a distance of 957 miles from Calcutta.

The boats at present on the river, owing to their excessive draft of water, ranging from 3 ft. to 4 ft. are quite incapable of carrying the traffic to Allahabad during the dry season *(to do which it is absolutely necessary that the maximum loaded draught shall not exceed two feet)*, many of them, even during the rainy seasons, being able to get only a portion of the way. The traffic from Allahabad to Calcutta and intermediate places suffers thereby most materially, large quantities of goods being delayed for a considerable period.

The profits, however, arising from this undeveloped traffic have enabled some of the companies to pay very large dividends, for instance, the India General Steam Navigation Company (whose accounts are accessible in England) have paid the following dividends:—

Statement of Profits.

1852..................	52	Rs. per Share	5½	per ct.	per an.
1853..................	60	„ „	6	„	„
1854..................	70	„ „	7	„	„
1855..................	60	„ „	6	„	„
1856..................	120	„ „	*12	„	„
1857..................	150	„ „	15	„	„
(And one Share in five worth £20.)					
1858..................	395	„ „	39½	„	„
(And one Share in five worth £30.)					
1859 (first half)...	500	„ „	100	(Mutiny year)	
(In addition to carrying over £1 per Share to Block Account.					
1860..................	300	„ „	30	„	„
1861..................	300	„ „	30	„	„

The boats of the above-named Company, with which these dividends have been earned, are of very heavy draught, and in that Company's Report dated 30th June, 1861, it is stated that, in consequence of the unparalleled dry state of the rivers, the navigation of their steamers had been for a considerable period almost entirely suspended.

The growth of Cotton now fostered by the Government, and likely to be extensively developed in consequence of the strong feeling which exists in the minds of our manufacturers, that (owing to the state of affairs in America) they must now look to India for a considerable portion of the cotton supply for this country, will still further increase this traffic, extensive arrangements having already been made for the growth of that staple.

Captain J. M. Hamilton, a Director of the Company, residing at Allahabad, and largely engaged in the transport of goods on the Ganges, writes as follows:—

"I would feel obliged by your bringing to the notice of the Directors, for the information of the Shareholders, that their steamers and flats under construction, are superior to all now plying on the Ganges. It would be advisable to have three more steamers and flats, a flotilla of which number would insure the Shareholders a profit of at least 70 per cent. As the trade on the Ganges is rapidly increasing by the extension of the railways, I would advise that the new steamers and barges which I have recommended should be forthwith built and sent out."

Mr. E. J. Eardley Mare, the Company's Engineer in Calcutta, who has been employed by the Company in erecting and launching their vessels in Calcutta, reports as follows:—

"I have seen all the steamers and barges built and building, and consider none so well arranged or adapted for the river as ours, but they are still open to improvement."

(The Engineer's suggestions will, of course, be well considered in the construction of future vessels.)

The Company have also under their consideration the subject of the navigation of the rivers in China. The quantity of goods now carried by native boats is very considerable, whilst increased facilities, together with the introduction of steam power, will materially develope the traffic. The *Times* Correspondent's letter from China, dated December, 1861, gives the following information:—

"The Yang-tsze river is fast becoming a seat of commercial prosperity. The traffic up and down is a perfect marvel, considering the short time the river has been opened. The probability is, that next year Hankow and Kiukiang will be the centres of a very great and steadily increasing trade."

Most careful investigations will be made to test the desirability of this portion of the undertaking.

Should no allotment be made, the deposits will be returned in full.

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Bombay Custom House, 5th August 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	40½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	9 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.5.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.3	2½ do.	Rs. 8 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 25 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 320 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
„ Loan 1835-36 }	93½
„ Loan 1842-43 }	
„ Loan 1854-55 }	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	104
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Carolus	„ 238 do.
Mexican Dollars	„ 222 do.
German Crowns	„ 218 do.
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106½
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
(Seeds)	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
(Seeds)	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To Hull }	No offers.
To China }	
To Clyde }	
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 8TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
New Surat	„	375 to 377
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	„	380 to 385
New Oomravuttee	„	370 to 375
New Compta	„	370 to 375
New Dharwar Sawgiened	„	485 to 490
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„	360 to 362
New Veraval	„	355 to 357
Khandeish	„	345 to 350
New Poratoose	„	357 to 360
New Accote	„	382 to 385
New Mangalore	„	357 to 360

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 33 nominal.
	„	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	„	26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.........10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.................LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
„ 4 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
„ 3 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
„ 2 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
„ 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
On demand	
On Scotland }	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland }	
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. H. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager

Bombay, 30th May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand.	2 per ct.	per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	4 do.	do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.	5 do.	do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 5 per cent.
On other Securities .... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.........2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ....1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.........10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager

Bombay 30th May 1861.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	„
„ 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	„
„ 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	„
„ On demand	1s. 11½d.	„
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	„
On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 „
Deposits for 3 months	4 „
Do. do. 6 do.	5 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
3 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ pe cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
„ 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
„ on demand		
On Scotland do. }	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do. }		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 „	„
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „	„
Do. do. 12 do.	5 „	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 9	Vaillant Basque	Le Mert	Sea 6 August.
10	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat 9 August.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per French Barque *Vaillant Basque*, from Sea.—Left Kurrachee, on the 29th July, bound to Marseilles, bore up for Bombay, on the 6th August in consequence of the ship being very leaky.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Captain Robinson, Lieut. Rooke, Mr. T. More, and 22 Natives.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
867 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
640 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.

FOR MARSEILLES.

445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

450 Jeo ial Barry, Nacoda.

FOR BOMBAY.

736 Adelina, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
692 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
453 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
494 Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
404 Gwalior, Thomson.........Fleming & Co.
441 Nemesis ....
710 Ukko ....

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 29th.—Ships *Royal Visitor, Undaunted, Boston Light, Gazeepore, Arachne, Hoiza* and *Marion*; Steamer *Hydaspes*, (particulars not received.)

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Tear, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Establishment, to rejoin, from England.
Mairs, Conductor, Ordnance Department, to rejoin, from England.
Browne, Captain, 109th Regiment, to join, from Surat.
Hastings, Lieut., 109th Regiment, to join, from Surat.
Chitty, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 9.

Thomas, Captain, 91st Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 9th August 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows :—

One Subaltern from 33rd Regt., one Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I., and Quarter Master, 21st Regt. N. I.

The Senior to sit as President.

Bombay, Sunday, 10th August 1862.

The 33rd Regiment the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarter, Poona, 8th Aug. 1862.

2. Under recent decisions by the Government of India it having been ruled that the Queen's Regulations which limits the appointments of Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General to certain ranks, shall be held to be strictly applicable to Officers of the Staff Corps, Lieut. T. J. Holland, of the Staff Corps, who was appointed Assistant Quarter Master General in G. O. C. No. 112, of the 28th January last, being ineligible to hold that appointment as a Subaltern will revert to the grade of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, which position he held previous to the 28th January 1862.

There being no Officer in the list of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who possesses the army rank now required for the situation of Assistant Quarter Master General Lieut. Holland, will continue to act as Assistant Quarter Master General at the Head Quarters of the army until further orders.

The attention of Officers Commanding Native Regiments, is called to the 83rd Article of War for Native Troops, and Officers are warned that Soldiers subjected to confinement under that article, forfeit all claim to pay and allowances during such confinement, in accordance with the last clause of the 78th Article of War, receiving subsistance only according to the rates laid down in the Regulations.

3. Ensign Babington, General List, at present doing duty with the 103rd Foot, is attached to the 6th Regt. N. I., and directed to join.

4. Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, Medical Establishment, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee, on the 3rd August 1862.

5. Private James Glespen, H. M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, is transferred to the Unattached List for employment as Constable in the Bombay Police Force.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST.

Corrected up to the 11th August 1862.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters	Kirkee.

4TH BRIGADE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters	Kirkee.
A Battery	Deesa.
B Battery	Kirkee.
C Battery	Nusseerabad.
D Battery	Ahmednuggur.

18TH BRIGADE FOOT ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters	Kirkee.
1 Battery	Poona.
2 Battery	Belgaum.
3 Battery	Sholapoor.
4 Battery	Kirkee.
5 Battery	Hydrabad.
6 Battery	Kirkee.

21ST BRIGADE FOOT ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters	Mhow.
1 Battery	Mhow.
2 Battery	Belgaum.
3 Battery	Kurrachee.
4 Battery	Neemuch.
5 Battery	Ahmedabad.
6 Battery	Aden.

GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION.

Head Quarters	Ahmedabad.
1st Company	Baroda.
2nd Company	Aden.
3rd Company	Bhooj.
4th Company	Aden.
5th Company	Ahmedabad and Surat.
6th Company	Malligaum.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Head Quarters	Poona.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters	Poona.
1st Company	Mhow.
2nd Company	Poona.
3rd Company	Sewdasewghur.
4th Company	Jaulna.
5th Company	Aden.

CAVALRY.

3rd (The Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	Ahmednuggur.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	Mhow.
1st Regt. L. C. Lancers	Nusseerabad.
Squadron	Deesa.
2nd Regt. Light Cavalry	Neemuch.
Squadron	Rajkote.
3rd Regt. Lt. Cavalry	Poona.
Detachment	Sattara.
1st Regt. Poona Horse	Malligaum.
2nd do. do.	Seroor.
1st Regt. Sind Horse	Jacobabad.
2nd do. do.	do.
3rd do. do.	do.
4th do. do.	do.
1st Regt. Southern Mahratta Horse	Sholapore.
2nd do. do.	Kulladghee.
3rd do. do.	do.

INFANTRY.

4th (King's Own) Regiment 1st Battalion	Kurrachee.
Wing	Aden.
Detachment	Hyderabad.
28th Regiment of Foot	Nusseerabad.
Detachment	Ajmeer.
33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment	Bombay.
Detachment	Sattara.
Do.	Asseerghur.
Detachment	Ahmedabad.
44th (East Essex) Regt.	Belgaum.
56th (West Essex) Regiment	Deesa.
Detachments	Mount Aboo.
72nd (The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment of Foot	Mhow.
Detachment	Augur.
95th (The Derbyshire) Regt.	Poona.
103rd Royal Bombay (Fus.)	Poona.
106th Regt. Bombay Light Infantry	Neemuch.
109th Regt. Bombay Infy.	Kurrachee.

Native.

1st Regt. Grenadiers	Bhooj.
2nd Regt. „	Belgaum.
3rd Regt.	Malligaum.
Detachment	Tanna.
4th Regiment (Rifles)	Mhow.
5th do. (Light)	Hongkong. { (under orders to India.)
Detachment	Macoa Fort.
Depôt	Dharwar.
6th Regt.	Dhoolia.
Detachment	Asseerghur.
7th Regt.	Dharwar.
Detachments	Kulladghee and Vingorla.
8th Regiment	Sholapore.
9th do	Mhow.
10th do	Kolapore.
11th do	Deesa.
Detachment	Rajkote.
12th Regt.	Surat and Broach.
13th do.	Neemuch.
14th do.	Ahmedabad.
15th do.	Aden.
16th do.	Rajkote
17th do.	Nusseerabad.
18th do.	Bombay.
19th do.	Mehidpore
Wing	Augur.
20th Regiment	Kaira.
Wing	Ahmedabad.
21st Regt. N. I. or Marine Battalion	Bombay.
22nd do.	Ahmednuggur. (under orders [to China.)
23rd do. (Light)	Bombay.
Wing	(Under orders to Kurrachee.)
24th do.	Belgaum.
25th do. (Light)	Poona.
26th do.	Poona.
27th do. (or 1st Belooch Regiment)	Kurrachee. (under orders to [Hydrabad.
28th do.	Baroda.
29th do. (or 2nd Belooch Regiment)	Hyderabad. (under orders to [China.)
30th (or Jacob's Rifle) Regt.	Jacobabad.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Kurrachee Volunteer Rifle Corps	Kurrachee.

SANITARIA.

Ghizree.—Mount Aboo	Poorundhur.
Salsbut Khan's Tomb	Ahmednuggur.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with the statement of objects and reasons accompanying it, published for general information :—

A Bill to promote the Construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals.

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient to make adequate provision for the construction by Companies and by private persons, of Lines of communication to serve as feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals, and to enable such Companies or private persons to take land required for the same, as well as to provide for the due regulation of such Lines of communication when constructed : It is enacted as follows :—

I. *Mode of the application for Land required for Line, &c.*—Any person or Company who may desire, at his or their expense, to construct under this Act, through lands belonging to other persons, a line of communication to serve as a feeder to a Railway, High Road, Navigable River, or Canal, may, by an application in writing addressed to the Government, request that the land required for such line may be taken as for a public purpose under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857. Every such application shall contain a statement of the advantages to be derived from making such line of communication, the extent and general direction of the line, the proposed place of approach to, or of junction with any Public Railway, High Road, Navigable River, or Canal, the Terminus or place from which the proposed line is to proceed, the estimate cost of its construction, and the mode in which the promoters intend to provide the funds for constructing and working it.

II. *Government may grant Provisional Certificate authorizing entry on Land, or may appoint an Officer to make the Provisional Survey.*—If the Government shall be satisfied as to the expediency of assisting the promoters in the construction of the proposed line, and as to their means for constructing and working the same and keeping it in efficient repair, it shall furnish the promoters with a provisional certificate authorizing them in their own persons, and in those of their servants or agents approved of by Government, to enter on the land for the purpose of surveying and of taking levels. It shall be lawful for the promoters, and their servants and agents approved as beforesaid, in virtue of the said provisional certificate, to survey the land required, to cut down trees and growing wood, and to indicate the intended line by recognizable landmarks, but it shall not be lawful for them to enter any house or enclosed premises, or to cut down or injure any crops, or otherwise to injure or destroy any property, without the assent of the owner thereof. The survey under the provisional certificate may, if the Government shall so direct, be made by an officer of the Government, appointed by the Government for the purpose, and in every such case the expense of the survey, as estimated by Government, shall be paid or deposited by the promoters of the line at such time and in such place as the Government may direct, and so long as default shall be made in paying or depositing it as directed, the provisional certificate shall be of no force or effect whatever.

III. *Appointment of Commissioners.*—So soon as any survey made under a provisional certificate granted in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding Section shall have been completed, the promoters shall submit to Government detailed drawings, maps, and plans, showing the results of such survey and the detailed particulars of the works which it is proposed to undertake, accompanied by plans and estimates of the expenses of constructing such works. If, after receiving such drawings, maps, plans, and estimates, the Government shall be satisfied of the expediency of carrying out the works intended in the manner proposed, and also of the sufficiency of the means of the promoters, it shall appoint one or more Commissioners to report finally on the proposal, and on any objections or suggestions which may be made by parties who have rights or interest in the land required, or who are in any way affected by the works proposed. The expenses required for the deputation of such Commissioners shall be estimated by Government, and shall, if demanded by Government, be paid or deposited by the promoters of the line before such Commissioners shall begin to act.

IV. *Notification for the benefit of parties interested in the Lands required.*—The Commissioners appointed as aforesaid shall publish a notification in the *Government Gazette* embodying the description of the proposed line as given in the original application of the promoters, setting forth the names of the promoters, intimating their purpose to inspect and report upon the proposed line, and requiring all persons who may have any rights or interests in the lands to be taken, or whose interests are affected directly or indirectly by the construction of the line, to make any objections which they may have to make thereto within sixty days from the publication of the notification. A copy of the notification shall be stuck up in the principal Civil Court of every District through which any portion of the proposed line is intended to pass, and also at every Magistrate's Court, and at every Head Police Station, within the limits of the jurisdiction of which any portion of the proposed line is situated; and a copy of such notification shall also be stuck up in a conspicuous place in each Bazaar or Haut through or in the immediate vicinity of which it is proposed that the line shall run.

V. *Objections how to be preferred to the construction of the proposed Line, &c.*—If any person shall appear and desire to make any objection to the construction of the proposed line, the Commissioners shall, in the first instance, decide whether such person has a right to be heard. If the Commissioners shall decide that he has such right, then such person shall state in writing to the Commissioners within the time fixed as aforesaid, any objections which such person may entertain to the construction of the proposed line, and shall make such representations as he may think fit as to varying the direction of the line or otherwise. If it be proposed to vary the direction of the line, the objector shall be bound to describe the particular direction of the variation proposed; and the Commissioners may thereupon, if they shall think fit, notify, as in Section IV. of this Act, the variation proposed to all parties having rights or interest in the land affected by such variation, and empower the promoters to indicate the line included in the proposed variation by recognizable landmarks, and to survey the land required for such variation in like manner as a survey may be made under a provisional certificate granted under Section II. of this Act.

VI. *Penalty for obstructing a survey.*—Any person hindering or obstructing any person lawfully engaged in making a survey or in indicating or marking out a line under the provisions of this Act shall be cautioned to desist, and if the hinderance or obstruction be continued, the obstructor shall be liable to a fine of one hundred Rupees for each offence, in addition to any other punishment to which he may by law be liable.

VII. *Inspection and final report by Commissioners.*—On the expiration of a period of not less than sixty days from the publication of the notification mentioned in Section IV. in the manner prescribed in that Section, the Commissioners shall proceed to inspect the proposed line as well as the proposed variations, or any other line which may appear to the said Commissioners to be more advantageous to the public. And the Commissioners after making such enquiries as may appear necessary, shall submit to the Government a report on the whole subject.

VIII. *Objections or proposals by public Railway Company.*—If the proposed line of communication be a feeder to a Public Railway, the Government shall furnish a copy of the original application made by the promoters, to the Public Railway Company of which it is intended to be a feeder; and such Railway Company shall have access to all surveys and plans and to all reports of the Commissioners prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The said Railway Company may state any objections they may entertain to making the necessary sidings, wharves, or godowns, for the reception of the traffic to be brought to their Railway by the new line. And if the new line be a Branch Railway, or Tramway, and if it is proposed that it shall be of a gauge the same as that of the Public line of Railway, and that it shall form a junction with it, the Public Railway Company may state any objections they may entertain to the plan or proposed mode of execution of the branch line, and may propose conditions for the subsequent working of the same, so that the communication with the main line may be effected with safety to the Public, and without injury to the Public Railway, or detriment to the traffic thereon.

IX. *Issue of final certificate by Government authorizing construction of the work, &c.*—On consideration of the whole project of the promoters, of the report of the Commissioners, and of any objections or proposals made by any person or Company interested, it shall be lawful for the Government to declare the undertaking to be a public work, and to direct that the land required for the same be taken under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857, and to require the Collector of the District, or some other Officer specially appointed in that behalf, to take order for the acquisition of such land, in such manner as is provided in that Act. Provided that no such declaration or acquisition shall be made by Government until the promoters of the line have in such manner as Government shall direct deposited, or given sufficient security to pay when required such sum as may be awarded under the provisions of the said Act VI. of 1857, or of this Act, to the Government or to any persons having rights or interest in the land so taken.

X. *Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.*—The Collector or other Officer aforesaid who has been required to take order for the acquisition of land under this Act shall proceed to do so in the manner provided for by Act. VI. of 1857, and all proceedings connected with such acquisition and all questions arising therefrom shall be regulated and dealt with according to the provisions of that Act. All payments made by the Collector or other Officer aforesaid by way of compensation under the said Act shall be paid out of funds to be provided for the purpose by the promoters of the line.

XI. *Land taken may include land for stations and other necessary buildings.*—Any land taken under this Act may in addition to the land required for the actual line, include land required for Railway Stations or any necessary buildings, or for the accommodation of Passengers or Goods, or for any work or purpose immediately connected with the undertaking.

XII. *Line to be available to the public.*—Every line of communication for the construction of which land shall be taken under this Act shall be available to the Public for the conveyance of passengers and goods by such engines, carriages, boats, or other means of transport as are ordinarily employed on the line, or are necessary for its scope and object. And if the said line be a Railway or Tramroad, the owners or lessees of the same shall be bound to supply and use such means of locomotion, as, regard being had to the purposes for which the line was formed, may be adequate to the public wants; and such owners or lessees may demand from the public, fares not exceeding such rates as shall be laid down by such owners or lessees with the sanction of Government.

XIII. *Line may also be made available to other than owners or lessees for conveyance of goods by the carriages and engines of such other persons.*—With the sanction or under the direction of the Government, every line of communication under this Act may also be made available to persons other than the owners or lessees, for the conveyance of goods along the line by the engines, carriages, boats, or other means of transport, of such other persons, upon payment of tolls to be fixed from time to time by such owners or lessees, with the approval of the Government, Provided that such engines, carriages, boats, or other means of transport shall be suitably and properly constructed and be in serviceable condition, and that the employment thereof shall be subject to such rules as such owners or lessees, with the approval of the Government, may frame. In the event of the line being a Branch Railway or Tramroad of the same gauge as, or forming a junction with a Public Railway, the employment of such engines or carriages as aforesaid shall also be subject to such rules as by this Act apply to engines and carriages of the private Company communicating with the main Railway and the traffic carried on therewith.

XIV. *Penalty for levying unauthorized tolls.—And for not supplying suitable means of transport.*—If the owners or lessees of any such line of communication, or any persons entitled to convey Passengers or Goods thereon, shall levy or attempt to levy for the conveyance of Passengers or Goods, or for the passage of engines, carriages, boats, or other means of transport, any rates of toll or other charges higher or other than those sanctioned by the Government, such owners, lessees, or other persons so offending shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty of fifty Rupees for each engine, carriage, boat, or other means or transport so employed. If such owners or lessees or other persons aforesaid shall not supply suitable means of transport for the conveyance of Passengers and Goods in such manner, and within such time as may be directed by the Government, they shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees a day, for each day's default.

XV. *Construction of Bridges, Tunnels, &c.*—The Government may, at any time within four years from the commencement of the construction of a line of communication under this Act, direct the promoters to construct along the line such culverts, bridges, tunnels, drains, or other works as may be considered by Government to be necessary to give or continue to the public any roads, or rights of way, or easements, or the use of any water theretofore available, and to make due provision for the irrigation and drainage of the country, so as to prevent the same from being impeded or unnecessarily altered by the construction of the said line of communication. If default be made in complying with any directions given under the provisions of this Section, the Government may stop the works on such line of communication.

XVI. *When Government may order junction between the main and branch line.*—If in any case, a Public Railway Company shall not agree to effect the junction between their line of Railway and a Branch line of Railway proposed by promoters under this Act to be of the same gauge as the main Railway, the Government, on the application of such promoters, and on being satisfied that the junction may be made with, safety to the public, and without injury to the main Railway or detriment to the traffic thereon, may direct the Public Railway Company to form the junction, and to do all such acts, and to lay down such additional lines of side rails, points, and crossings as may be necessary for affecting the junction applied for. Provided that the expense of forming such junction, and of doing such acts, and of laying down such additional lines of rails, points, or crossings, and of keeping in repair and renewing the same, shall be defrayed by the promoters of the Branch Railway, who shall pay or give security for paying the sums that may be required for the purposes aforesaid, when and as directed by the Government. Provided further, that no such Branch Railway shall run parallel to the Public Railway, and that it shall be lawful to the Government at any time to suspend or withdraw a direction given for effecting a junction between a Public Railway and a Branch Line, if it appears to the Government that such a junction is likely to prove dangerous to the public or injurious to the Public Railway or detrimental to the traffic thereon.

XVII. *Appointment of Inspector.—Penalty for obstructing Inspector.*—The Government may appoint an Inspector to inspect any line of communication constructed under this Act, and to inspect any engines, carriages, boats, or other means of transport used thereon for conveyance of passengers or goods. The owners and lessees of such line and any persons entitled to convey passengers or goods thereon and their servants and agents respectively, shall be bound to afford to every Inspector all reasonable facility for the Inspection, and all such information as may be reasonably required by him. Whoever shall obstruct any such Inspector in the execution of his duty, or shall neglect to give him such information as he may reasonably require from him, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable by law.

XVIII. *Government may, on report of Inspector, order the traffic along the branch line to be discontinued.*—If it appears to the Government, upon the report of an Inspector upon any line of communication constructed under this Act, that traffic cannot be carried on without danger to the public, or that rules adequate to the protection of the public, under the provisions of this Act, have not been framed and put in force, the Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette* order that all traffic be discontinued upon that line. Any person or Company who, after such notice, shall use any engine, carriage, boat, or other means of transport for the purpose of traffic on that line, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred Rupees for every day during which such engine, carriage, boat, or other means of transport shall be used.

XIX. *Act XVIII. of* 1854.—The provisions of Act XVIII. of 1854, shall apply to all lines of communications constructed under this Act, so far as such provisions may be applicable to each case.

XX. *Saving of right to mines in land taken under this Act or under Act VI. of* 1857.—Whenever, either before or after the passing of this Act, land shall have been or shall be taken under Act VI. of 1857, and whenever land shall be taken under the provisions of this Act for the construction of any line of communication, the taking thereof shall not (unless compensation for the same shall have been expressly allowed in the award made in favour of the persons interested in the land) be held to convey or include the right to any mines of coal, or other minerals lying under such land, except only such parts thereof as shall be necessary to be dug or carried away or used in the construction of the works.

XXI. *Working of mines included in the land taken for the Railway.*—If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any mines of coal or of any other mineral lying immediately under any Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal, or within forty yards therefrom, shall work the same, it shall be competent to the Government, on the application of the proprietor or lessee, or other person entitled to the use of such Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal, to require such person so working the mine to work the same so as not to endamage the Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal aforesaid, and to construct the works necessary to make them safe. Provided that compensation shall be awarded to such owner, lessee, or occupier, in the manner provided for in Act VI. of 1857, for any loss sustained by him from being compelled to abandon or alter his mode of working the mine, and also for any necessary works constructed by him (when so required as aforesaid) in order to prevent damage to such Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal.

XXII. *Construction.*—In the construction of this Act, unless when a contrary intention appears from the context, words in the singular number shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular, and the expression "line of communication" shall include any Railway, Tramroad, common Road, or Canal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A Bill to promote the construction of lines of communication as feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers, and Canals, was recently introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Government of Bombay, considering that a similar Bill might with propriety be introduced into this Presidency, invited the Revenue Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, and the Chamber of Commerce, to submit their opinions, and any suggestions that they might have to make on the expediency of introducing the provisions of the Calcutta Bill into the Bombay Council.

The Chamber of Commerce in reply expressed their opinion that the Bill appeared to them simple, and admirably adapted to promote the object in view.

The Revenue Commissioners were both in favour of the Bill, recommending only some slight alterations.

The accompanying Bill has been accordingly framed from the Calcutta Act, embodying the alterations proposed by the Revenue Commissioners.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

L. H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 5th August 1862.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POONA MISSION SCHOOLS.

SIR,—I find your cotemporary of the *Saturday Review* recurring again in his last issue, to the speech of Sir B. Frere at the examination of the Poona Mission Schools, it would appear with no other intention than to misrepresent some of the arguments which I advanced on a former occasion to shew the unsoundness of the position which he attempts to defend.

Speaking of the grounds on which Sir Bartle approves of the Missionary rather than the Government system, he says, "the second of these grounds has been quite repudiated by the partizans of these institutions." Now, so far from this being the case, I for one declared it was perfectly true—just as certain, as that two added to five make seven. The ground is in these words "the Mission Institutions embrace a wider *system* of study." I proved the correctness of this statement by shewing that in addition to the same studies in science and literature, the Mission Institutions teach what the Government ones do not, the Bible, and all the sciences peculiarly connected with it. Surely it requires no great strength of mind to perceive that this system is and must be the wider of the two.

He, further, says, "a correspondent in the *Bombay Gazette* makes the remark, that the Missionary Schools would doubtless be as good as, or even better than the Government schools, if they had only as *good* Masters!" This was never said. What I said was, that if there were as *many* teachers in the Mission Institutions as in the Government ones, they would make *far better scholars.* The comparison was entirely between the *numbers*, not the acquirements and capacity of the teachers in the different institutions. The fact is, that the individual European teachers and professors in the Mission Institutions are in every way the equals, if not the superiors of those in the Government Colleges; but still I ask should we expect that one man will do the same amount of work that ten may do?

He further says, "the *Gazette's* correspondent gets rid of the difficulty by denying that the Free Church Mission Schools aim at counteracting the views of the Poona Gurus and Zenanas." This, again, I never said. I said that the Missionaries use no compulsion; that the people send their children to the Schools of their own will and choice, knowing what they are to be taught, or, which is the same thing, the children's attendance at the schools is "according to the views of the parents and pastors :" were it not so how could they be there? They must be very great rebels indeed.

He still declares that the teaching of Christian morality to Hindus, as they do not relish it must do them evil—make them hypocrites &c. !! Strange reasoning this :—physic must do a man evil; because, though it is good and suited to make him well, he does not like it; or thus, "an ignorant boy does not like to go to school or to study his lessons; therefore, it will do him evil to insist on his going or to present him with the lessons at all."

Adieu to the *Review* and his reasoning.

COMMON SENSE.

August 6th, 1862.

SOLDIERS' [LIBRARIES] HOMES.

SIR,—Your correspondent in to-day's issue wishes me, for certain, and doubtless just reasons, to devise some safer way of meeting this, *our mutual interested* affair; but it did not, apparently, occur to him that my meaning was to the effect that he should send his address *privately.* However, I trust, that by the time that these few lines come under his notice, the "regulations" in question will discreetly have come into his possession.

It is a *very great* pity, I think, Mr. Editor, that the numerous other well-wishers besides myself do not come forward and support the object at present in view; the various letters refered to in mine of the 17th of last March, will doubtless suffice to convince all those persons who, in the general welfare of our military brethren, feel in any way interested that it would be a REAL good move in the right direction.

When I, Mr. Editor, in your issue of 20th March *last twelve month*, (if I do not mistake the date) introduced the idea of establishing a place for the innocent and *beneficial* recreation for soldiers, and cheerfully perused the many favorable correspondences toward such, I congratulated myself upon the eventual success of the affair; and though I became, I regret to say, disappointed in my expectations, I despaired not, nor do I now despair.

If such a thing as a "Club" for soldiers was considered advantageous in Secunderabad, *how much more so* would it not be in a large seaport town like Bombay. I doubt not Mr. Editor that, contemplating the philantrophic society which Bombay can well boast of, were the scheme given a "start," many weeks would not pass ere a handsome subscription would be raised for its aggrandisement; and had the meritorious "Pompedores" remained here but a few months longer, the union-jack would in my opinion now be seen floating o'er the "Bombay Soldiers' Home." With patience, let us combine perseverance, and this *noble* object will be gained.

Trusting, dear Sir, that your able pen will *yet* second my present and former suggestions in this instance,—I remain, yours sincerely,

ROBERT.

Bombay, 9th August 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At Dapoolie, on the 1st August, Mrs. A. Cumming, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH—

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, the wife of J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES—

On the 26th July, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Jas. Richards, M. A., Carl Marquardt, Esq., to Elise Emily Bendall, daughter of the late W. Bendall, Esq.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 29th July by the Revd. J. Cave Browne, E. F. O'Leary, Esq., M. B. Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to Regina, third daughter of Joseph Agabeg, Esq., Calcutta.

DEATHS—

At Ballygunge, on the 27th July, Margaret, the only child of Mrs. James Stewart.

On the 23rd July, at Dinapore, Maurice Chardon, Esq., of Seepah Factory.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "JEDDO," will be closed TOMMORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th August, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letter will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
„ ½ „	„ 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
„ ¾ „	„ 0 14 0	......
„ 1 „	„ 1 0 0	0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 2 0 0	„ 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "BEHAR," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th Aug.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1862.

Last Quarter ......Sunday 17d. 2h. 38.7m. P.M.
New Moon.........Monday 25d. 2h. 31.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	11		5 41	6 29	11 58	— 18	
Tues.	12		5 41	6 28	— 39	— 58	
Wed.	13		5 42	6 28	1 17	1 37	
Thur.	14		5 42	6 27	1 55	2 12	
Fri.	15	Assumption of the Virgin Marry.	5 42	6 26	2 30	2 47	
Sat.	16	[nity.	5 42	6 26	3 6	3 24	
Sun.	17	9th Sunday after Tri-	5 43	6 25	3 44	4 4	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 11th.—Ahmednuggur surrendered, 1803.
Tuesday 12th—
Wednesday 13th.—Pitt's India Bill passed, 1784.—Queen Adelaide born, 1792.—The New Poor Law Bill passed, 1834.
Thursday 14th.—Printing invented, 1437.—Battle of Victoria, 1811.
Friday 15th.—Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.—The Dutch Fleet captured by Admiral Elphinstone near the Cape of Good Hope, 1706.
Saturday 16th.—Ben Johnson died, 1637.
Sunday 17th.—Dutchess of Kent born, 1786.—Battle of Roleia, 1808.—Battle of Smolensko, 1812.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE	Aug 2
AGRA	Aug 1	LAHORE	July 28
ALLAHABAD	July 30	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	June 20	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	July 22	MADRAS	Aug 4
BANGALORE	Aug 2	MALTA	July 21
COCHIN	July 26	MEERUT	Aug 1
CALCUTTA	July 31	OUDH	Aug 2
CAPE	May 22	PUNJAUB	July 30
CEYLON	July 17	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 2	RANGOON	July 14
FRANCE	July 20	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862.

THE Queen's Letters Patent constituting the new High Court have arrived in Bombay; and we conclude that the Court will be constituted now in a very few days.

THE Salaries of the Judges of the Small Cause Court are, we understand, about to be increased under the new Act. That of the first Judge is to be Rupees Two thousand five hundred a month,—an increase well deserved by Mr. Hore, than whom there is no abler or juster judge in Bombay. The Salary of the second Judge, who will also for the future be a Barrister, is to be not less than Rupees fifteen hundred, which is quite as little as the services of a *proved* competent Barrister can now be got for. We have not heard if the salaries of the two non-professional Judges are to be increased; but power at least should be taken under the Act for Government to increase them, for the present allowances are not such as to attract men eminently suitable for such offices.

A REUNION of a quite novel and highly interesting character was held at Beaufort Lodge, Byculla, on Friday evening the 8th instant, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the Persian class of the Bombay Young Ladies' Institution. The class consisted of a number of English Ladies who desired to add to their other accomplishments a knowledge of the classical language of Persia. To six of the class the prizes, which had been awarded on a previous examination, were presented. The novel and interesting character of the reunion consisted in the very pleasing fact that European and Parsee Ladies and Gentlemen united in assisting at it. It was the first time that such an event has occurred in the history of Bombay, and it must be regarded as an unequivocal indication of the progress of enlightened and liberal ideas in the Parsee community. We trust that it will prove the beginning of the cultivation of a mutual acquaintanceship especially between the ladies of the two nations. The following is the substance of the Report which was read in the Persian language :—

REPORT.

"The Persian language is the classical living language of the East. It is the key to rich treasures of poetical and historical literature. The study of it cannot fail, therefore, to exercise a powerful influence on the culture of the mind and the refinement of the taste. It is peculiarly adapted to the improvement of the mind of ladies. The proprietress of the Bombay Young Ladies' Institution was very desirous, therefore, to introduce the study of the Persian language and literature into her institution. She found no difficulty in realizing this desire, as Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, an accomplished Persian scholar, who has gratuitously taught many European gentlemen, very handsomely volunteered to instruct the young ladies in this elegant branch of literature. Mr. Burjorjee has had a class of twelve young ladies. They have been actually engaged in the study of the language, but a few weeks. Their progress has been very extraordinary. They have mastered the elements of the language, and have read an Anthology entitled "Pleasing Stories in easy Style." They have formed a great love for the Persian language and literature, and have evinced great zeal in the study of it. Six of them receive prizes. Mr. Burjorjee continues his disinterested labors, and we have no doubt that the results of them during the present season will be the remarkable proficiency and improvement of the young ladies. We desire to see the Persian language and literature cultivated in this Institution, and we have no doubt that the means now employed will excite a lively and permanent interest in the study. We are under the most delightful obligations to Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner."

After the reading of the report, an examination was held of the six young ladies, to whom prizes had been awarded. Each one read distinctly a story from the Persian Anthology mentioned in the report, translated it, and answered, in Persian, questions on it put in the same language. On the conclusion of the examination, the prizes, we are exceedingly happy to state, were presented to the young ladies by a distinguished and highly esteemed Parsee lady. After this pleasing part of the business of the evening was over, the following address was presented by the class to their excellent and zealous teacher :—

"TO BURJORJEE SORABJEE ASHBURNER, ESQ.

SIR,—We cannot allow this interesting occasion to pass without tendering to you our best acknowledgments of your zealous and disinterested efforts for our improvement. We shall continue our studies in the Persian language and literature; and the pleasure that we derive from this intellectual pursuit will always be associated with gratitude to you for having introduced us to these delightful walks."

Mr. Burjorjee returned thanks to the young ladies, and expressed the satisfaction they had given by their diligence and proficiency.

The special business of the evening being concluded, tea was served; at which, in consideration of the scruples of a portion of the ladies and gentlemen present, Parsee waiters were in attendance. During the evening there was a great variety of vocal and instrumental music. A Persian song was sung, with guitar accompaniment, by one of the young ladies of the Persian class. There were also several quartettes sung by gentlemen. The occasion was an exceedingly interesting one, and we trust one of happy promise.

THE last English mail brought us an interesting Parliamentary Paper—"COPY of the MEMORIALS of HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVILIANS in *India*, praying for the REDRESS of certain GRIEVANCES." The Memorials are accompanied with Minutes by members of Government, and Appendices, which greatly increase the value and interest of the Return. The grievances to which the Memorials relate are chiefly those which have been caused by the recent Statute 24 and 25 Vict. c. 54. The reality of these grievances, and their very serious character, cannot for a moment be questioned. The claim of the Covenanted Civil Service for substantial redress is, therefore, of indisputable validity, and must be acknowledged by the British Government. We have always thought and maintained that the proper time had come for the opening of the Civil Service—that the public interests imperatively demanded the change of system which has been effected by the 24 and 25 Vict. c. 54. We have no idea, however, of a sort of *ex post facto* legislation in the matter; and such the Act of Parliament passed last Session would be, if the equitable claims and rights of the Civil Service, secured to them not merely by the ordinary law, but by more than one special and superior Act of Parliament, are to be set aside by it without any consideration. A law must be a rule which does not violate a superior law or civil principle; it must be made *before the case to which it is applied* has occurred, without which it cannot be *mens sine affectu*, as the ancients called the law. These essentials of a just and good law are violated in this legislation if compensation is not made to the Civil Service for the losses which they sustain by it. We have always thought and maintained, in like manner, that the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies was a measure imperatively demanded in the altered relations between Great Britain and India; but none ever maintained more strongly than ourselves that it would be disgraceful on the part of the British Government if it did not deal justly and generously by the officers of the Indian army in the way pointed out in Major Chesney's scheme. Even in that case the sacrifices of the Indian army would have been sufficiently great; but as this justice, not to speak of generosity, has as yet been denied, we yield to none in a feeling of indignation and mortification at the treatment which that old army, full of services, scars, and honors, has received. The Covenanted Civil Service will receive similar injustice if the strong and earnest remonstrances contained in the Memorials have not the effect of averting it.

Those who have obtained their knowledge of the Covenanted Civil Service in this country, in the presence of the service, do not require to be told that very erroneous notions are entertained in England of the halcyon days, the princely privileges, and the golden emoluments of this Service in India.

The Service is a hard-working one; and the members of it perform responsible public duties which could only be devolved on highly qualified

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men. In the performance of these duties, they are liable to be sent, at a moment's notice, on permanent employment to the unhealthiest localities of a country, whose general mortality in the case of Europeans is nearly twice as great as that of the general population of Britain. As stated in the Memorial, "the Bombay Civil Service usually consists of about one hundred and forty members, and of the offices hitherto exclusively secured to them, there are about ten superior offices, in value from £6,400 to £4,000 per annum, and among the other offices there are about twenty-nine of the average value of £2,600 per annum—none of the remainder exceeding £1,440 per annum." To the more valuable offices above mentioned the members of the Service do not succeed till after an average service of twenty years; and they obtain the superior offices only as the rewards of long and distinguished service. It would appear from these facts, that they are right who state the average salary of a Civil Servant, during his quarter of a century of service, at £1,200 per annum. This would make the sum received by the Civilian during this long period of service but £30,000; which, considering his high public position, the social obligations which it involves, and the large demands on his charity to which it subjects him, is by no means great. That any married Civilian, whose "wife has been as a fruitful vine by the sides of his house—his children like olive plants round about his table," and who has bestowed due care and culture upon the vine and the plants, will find out of £30,000 a balance in his favor, at the end of twenty-five years, it is simple ignorance to suppose. And what are the facts as regards the pensions of the Service? The Memorial gives us the following information on this point. On the institution of the Annuity fund, the capital of which was to be derived from the joint contributions of the State and the Service, it was intended and expected that it would provide for each Civil Servant desirous of retiring after a service of twenty-five years, a life annuity of £1,000, the estimated half value of which was to be paid by the annuitant, and that, on an average, four-fifths of such half value would, after twenty-five years, be accumulated from a deduction of four per cent. from the annuitant's salary during his service. This fund has failed, however, to secure the ends thus contemplated. The estimated half value of the annuity has been enhanced, and the average of the Civilians' salaries has been greatly below that on which the calculations of the fund were based. Consequently the average amount subscribed at the end of twenty-five years is greatly less than four-fifths of the half value of the annuity; and in addition to the largely increased sum consequently demanded on retirement as a necessary condition to the obtaining of the annuity, a deduction of four per cent. is now made on account of Income-tax from all salaries. Far from there being, therefore, any correctness in the belief prevalent in England, that every Indian Civil Servant receives, after a service of twenty-five years, a pension of £1,000 per annum, or even in the less inaccurate opinion, that half at least of that sum is contributed by the State, the present position of the Civil Servants, in truth and in fact, is briefly as follows, namely, that no member of the Bombay Civil Service is entitled to any retiring allowance at all (unless incapacitated by permanent loss of health) until he has completed a service of twenty-five years; and that he may then, if able to pay up the minimum of £5,830, retire on a pension of about £321 17s. 9d. paid by the state, and £678 2s. 3d. paid for by himself and the service. It appears, then, from these statements that, properly speaking, the Indian Civil Servant has no pension. He has really only an annuity for which he pays as he or any one else might do in any Assurance Society. Moreover, the number of these annuities available each year is limited; and even if the Civil Servant has performed his quarter of a century's service in India, and has paid his minimum sum as subscription to the fund, he cannot therefore obtain his annuity, unless the number of senior applicants should be less than the number of the annuities available at the time—he must wait and serve on till his turn come. In a paper on the Annuity fund, accompanying the Memorial, all the requisite calculations, from which the above results are drawn, are accurately made. In the eighth paragraph of which paper, it is clearly shown that the Civil Service is not so well provided for on retirement as the other branches of the public service in in India, or the Civil Service in England. These are the real facts of the case; and how different are they from the notions entertained in England regarding the highly-favored service. And for these advantages, such as they are, does the Civil Servant make no sacrifices? And old writer says:—"Place is conservative of the body," and we would add of the mind and heart "placed in it by its suitableness there. Indeed, every created being (inasmuch as it is not self-sufficient, and is obliged to fetch in continual refreshings from without) must always have somewhat suitable to itself to converse with, or it presently languishes. By such a harmony of actives and passives the world consists and holds together." How little is this place, considering the climate, the social circumstances, the intellectual advantages, the domestic felicities, conservative of the body, mind and heart of a well-born and well-bred Briton. None but such a Briton can rightly estimate the sacrifices which a Civil Servant and others of his social position and education make in adopting India as their home during the whole of the best period of their lives. We maintain, therefore, that for the losses which the 24 and 25, Vict. c. 54 entail on the Civil Service, they are entitled to substantial compensation.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

WRECK OF THE SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."

From E. P. Robertson, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Tanna, to M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.

Tanna Magistrate's Office, 24th July 1862.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your endorsement No. 2,431 dated 18th instant, I have the honor to report that at about 8 P.M. on the 18th June I received the report of the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*. I at once requested Major Hodgson, Superintendant of Police, to send a party of Police to the scene of the wreck and to take every possible precaution to protect the cargo, etc. from plunder. The Assistant Magistrate was also requested to see that every assistance was given to the shipwrecked people, and that they were provided with the means of at once proceeding to Bombay. He was also requested to enquire into the truth of the Captain's statement that the natives would render no assistance. Major Hodgson that night despatched a strong party of Police under a native officer. Before, however, the detachment arrived at Versova, the Captain and sailors had gone to Bombay. The Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Welsh, was directed to proceed to Versova, he remained there three days, and instituted every enquiry, but could not discover anything that would lead him to believe that the natives had ill-treated any one. There is no doubt that the people stole whatever they could lay their hands upon. Upon the arrival of the Police, however, everything that could be discovered was collected and stored under a covering, and guards of Police were posted at different spots on the shore.

2. I do not believe that the people of the vessel were in any way ill-treated by the natives, and I think the statement of the Captain is false and unsupported by any evidence whatever.

3. I append extracts from the proceedings before the Court of Enquiry, from which it will be clearly seen that the natives did not ill-treat any one.

4. I am happy to say that the Police succeeded in collecting and rescuing a very large portion of the cargo; and that I have heard that their conduct gave great satisfaction to Messrs. Bates & Co. Several persons have been apprehended and convicted of having stolen property in their possession, and a Parsee is now in jail, having been committed to the sessions, charged with having property of the value of Rs. 1,000 in his possession. The evidence is so strong against this man that the Acting Judge has refused to admit him to bail.—I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,

E. P. Robertson,
Acting Magistrate.

Appended is the evidence of eight of the crew of the *James Pilkington*, but as we gave a full report of the proceedings of the Marine Court of Enquiry at the time, it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

SUPERABUNDANT VEGETATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of Government in the Judicial Department.—(Police.)

Dated 31st July 1862.

Read the following Memorandum from the Acting Magistrate of Poona:—

Difficulty is at present experienced in effecting a clearance of Prickly-pear and Weeds and other superabundant vegetation, and compelling people to trim their hedges, in places beyond the limits of the different municipal jurisdictions. Such places are either—

1 Government (a) occupied.
,, (b) unoccupied.
or
2 Private.

2. There is no way of dealing with such cases authoritatively and without expense, except under Chapter XX. of Act XXV. of 1861, though, in some of them, a remedy could be applied without danger of opposition, were the necessary expenditure authorised.

3. By Section 308 of the above Act, the Magistrate can effect the removal of an "unlawful obstruction or nuisance" from any "thoroughfare or public place," and can also cause to be "suppressed" or "removed an "occupation" "injurious to the health or the comfort of the community, provided that any person can be made accountable for the continuance of such obstruction, nuisance, or occupation.

4. Supposing, therefore, that some person can be held accountable for causing the nuisance or carrying on the occupation, as in the case of Government occupied lands and private lands whether occupied or not, an "occupation" can be suppressed, if it is injurious to the health or the comfort of the community," and a "nuisance" can be removed, but only if it exists in some "thoroughfare or public place."

5. Neglect on the part of owners and occupants to prevent the spread of Prickly-pear and Weeds and other superabundant vegetation, and to trim overgrown hedges, though in the opinion of the better informed minority "injurious to the health and comfort of the community," can hardly be called an "occupation." There seems no remedy therefore under this definition. It only remains to bring it under the head of "nuisance," but the difficulty here is, that there is no definition of the term, and that the law only provides for the removal of a nuisance from a "thoroughfare or public place," whereas in the case supposed, though the influence of the alleged nuisance may extend to some "thoroughfare or public place," the seat of it is not in a "thoroughfare or public place." Perhaps it may be held that any thing injurious to the public health and comfort is a nuisance, and that authority to remove a nuisance from a public place includes authority to remove the nuisance from a private place, when that is the only means of preventing its influence from extending to a "thoroughfare or public place." The interpretation, however, is liable to be considered a strained one.

6. Further legislation, therefore, seems to be necessary, empowering the Magistrates to effect the removal of nuisances by injunction upon all persons who have it in their power to put a stop to them, whether proprietors or occupants of the places from whence such nuisances proceed, and giving some definition of the term "nuisance," or otherwise extending the application of Section 308, so as to include any state of things believed to be injurious to the health or comfort of the community. Clear authority and a salutary discretion would thus be reposed in the Magistrate, while any abuse of his powers would be sufficiently guarded against by the right of having cases of alleged unreasonable orders tried by Jury, as provided for in Section 310.

7. In the case of Government unoccupied lands where no person can be made accountable, there seems to be no remedy, but to place at the disposal of the Magistrate such funds as may be necessary.

Resolution of Government on the above.

1. Government have had under consideration the above Memorandum submitted by the Acting Magistrate of Poona, in reply to an inquiry as to his powers to curtail and regulate the Prickly-pear hedges, which form everywhere, near Poona, such an unsightly object, and are so often a fertile source of malaria and disease.

2. If Mr. Grey's exposition of the law is (as there is no reason to doubt it is) correct, Government can deal directly with the evil only where the plant grows on Government ground, unoccupied or in Government occupation.

3. In such localities the Prickly-pear should be proscribed, all public officers should be strictly enjoined not to plant or repair fences with it, and to take every possible opportunity to extirpate it, and to replace it with fencing of less objectionable material.

4 Much, no doubt, may be done beyond the limits of Government land by a legitimate exertion of influence, and still more by example. If, for instance, a decent fence of any other kind were put up round the Poona Cutcherry or Post-office, the example would probably not be lost on neighbouring householders.

5. But the nuisance is considerable enough, and a sufficiently certain cause of disease to justify the further action of Government in cases where, though the plant grows on private ground, its noxious effects are felt by the public.

6. The attention of the Police Commissioner should be drawn to the subject, with a view to elicit suggestions as to the best course to be followed to abate the nuisance.

7. It might be sufficient to prohibit its being planted within a certain distance of any public throughfare or place, and to enforce its removal at the occupant's expense whenever such expense did not exceed a certain sum, and to empower the Magistrate to remove it at the public expense whenever the cost of such removal would exceed such limit.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council is however impressed with the belief that any measures which may be adopted will be effectual only in proportion as they carry the people with them, and there is reason to believe that they are generally fully alive to the evils of the Prickly-pear jungles to be found near so many Deccan villages; ready to make any reasonable sacrifice to extirpate them, and glad of any aid Government may give them in such a work; and if the officers of Government avail themselves of this feeling, and do not set the people against the work by requiring impossibilities from them, their hearty co-operation may be secured.

9. Copies of this Resolution to be sent through the Police Commissioners to all Magistrates and through the Chief Engineer to all Public Works Officers.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
M. J. Shaw Stewart,
Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 5th August 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

The following Telegram special for the *Bombay Gazette* which was received with last Mail, dated the 19th July, was mislaid; but as it contains one or two items of news, we give it below:—

London, *July* 19.

The *Arabia* with date from New York to tenth instant, arrived today.

The news of conditional surrender of McLellan's army not confirmed, and not now believed.

No fresh news by the *Arabia* of importance.

Lindsay's motion for interference in American affairs was withdrawn after a discussion in the Commons last night.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen held this day at Lord Ellesmere's regarding distress in manufacturing districts. Lord Derby presided. Ten thousand pounds subscribed at the meeting.

Cotton market this day quiet; dem and small; prices irregular. Surats eleven pence half penny to sixteen and a farthing.

A friend, writing from London, under date June the 18th, says:—"I hear there is every chance of another annuity scheme for the army before next year. It will be, it is believed, more liberal than the one I retired under, and if so, I hope it will have retrospective effect. It will also embrace lower rank and length of service than the other."—*Hurkaru, July* 31.

We regret to hear that Paymaster Smales of the 6th Inniskillins has been found guilty of all the charges brought against him by Colonel Crawley, and is sentenced to be "cashiered," which the Commander-in-Chief approves and confirms. We are much surprised at this result, as in our opinion the Paymaster succeeded in proving irregularities on the part of the Colonel as well as systematic oppression. The case cannot drop here, seeing that sufficient came out at the trial to render it imperative that Colonel Crawley shall also be brought to Court Martial.—*Lahore Chronicle, August* 2.

We have intelligence from the Ameer Dost Mahomed's Camp up to the 10th July. It was than pitched at Chujh on the boundary between Furrah and Herat. The advance guard under Sirdar Shere Ali Khan was one march in front, actually within the limits of the Herat territory, so it is quite evident the Ameer is determined to push matters to extremities. The heir apparent was expected to reach Subzawar on the 12th, and the Ameer would be there the next day. Subzawar is on the river of the same name, about 70 miles south of Herat.—*Id.*

The London Correspondent of the *Friend of India*, says:—

London, 26*th June* 1862.

Lord Canning's death is ascribed to the deadly climate of India; but I have the best authority for saying that he never looked better, and that he never was more healthy in body and mind than when he landed at Marseilles. He caught a severe cold, I believe, in crossing the Channel which ended in an inflammation of the lungs and in a few days terminated his life. He has been interred in Westminster Abbey, and lies near his father's grave. His loss has been deeply deplored, for, notwithstanding his frigid temperament which seemed to repudiate all human sympathies, he had many attached friends, and the general impression is that he exhibited some of the highest qualities of a statesman upon a magnificent theatre, and in the most difficult and arduous circumstances. All the organs of public opinion have hastened to pay the tribute of respect to his talents; but no eulogium on his character exceeds that of the *Spectator* for nice discrimination, or brilliancy of thought and style. It will be received with additional interest in India when it is known to be written by one who was for several years conscientiously opposed to his measures. At all events the estimation in which he was held in this country and the honors paid to his memory, form a strange contrast to his unpopularity in India and may serve as a lesson to those who are under the influence of prejudice, and are ever ready to rush into extreme opinions. How far he may be considered a great man, like Clive, Hastings, Bentinck, or Dalhousie, cannot now be decided. Every generation loves to upset the decision of its predecessors; and twenty years must elapse before an impartial estimate of his real merits can be formed. It suffices for the indolence of the present age to know that Lord Dalhousie, by his annexation policy, brought about the mutiny, and shook the empire to its centre; and that Lord Canning is deserving of immortal renown for having remedied the evils occasioned by his predecessor, extinguished the mutiny, and by his conciliatory policy placed our Indian empire on the firm basis of national confidence and gratitude. I have thus given you the creed of ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who are called the thinking men of England; and it is vain to attempt to shake it. It will only disappear when they are laid in their graves. Lord Dalhousie has done unspeakable injury to his own reputation by sealing up his manuscripts for fifty years.

LOCAL.

Mr. George Scott, President of the Income Tax Commission, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence to proceed to Egypt. During his absence, Major Curtis, one of the Commissioners, will take charge of all the Income Tax offices.

The *Englishman* makes the following note:—We have received in tatters a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, which should have reached us four days ago, and on the cover of which are written the ominous words "mail plundered in transit." We feel thankful to the Post Office for their parental care of our papers, and we point out the fact of the robbery as another proof of the excellence of Mr. Riddell's direct postal scheme *viâ* Bombay as patronised by Sir Charles Wood.—*Englishman, July* 30.

The Bombay Police Office.—Did you ever spend a day in the Police Court? It is not to be supposed that any one ever did from choice, as it is not one of the most agreeable places in the world. However, if you should be so inclined, we will endeavour to describe to you some things that you are certain to see and many others that it is possible, nay, very probable, that you will see. For fear that there may be some people who do not know the whereabouts of the Police office, we will, just for their especial information, put them in the way to find it out. If they can only manage to make out Forbes' street, they will not be very far from the spot. Turning into a gateway in the aforesaid street you will soon discover by the number of Police sepoys you see about that it is not the entrance to a mercantile establishment. If you ascend the staircase, and wend your way towards the room above, you will perceive by the appearance of most of the people you meet, that you are within the precincts of a Police Court. Yes, you are in the Fort Police office. The rooms are large and lofty, but in consequence of the great amount of business, the Magistrates have to transact, the place is always crowded. The Court where the Senior Magistrate presides is the largest, but is not the best adapted for business. It is a dreadfully noisy place, and those persons who could sit there during the day and hear all that was going on, must have very sharp ears indeed. There is an incessant traffic of vehicles passing through the street, and just at the present time the annoyance is considerably enhanced by the very peculiar manner in which the public streets are strewed with large lumps of-rock, technically termed "metal." In the after part of the day, when the most important cases are generally taken, the din is increased by the rumbling of iron rollers over the loose stones, drawn by refractory bullocks, who are tortured into a vain attempt to crush or smooth down the metal into a somewhat less rough surface. The drivers of the bullocks shrieking at the highest pitch of their voices, and emitting from their lips those peculiar sounds, which are peculiar to bullock drivers, while they are in the act of twisting the tails of the poor animals, adds to the noise. But that is not all, there are Police sepoys posted in the street for the purpose of keeping order, who often add to the confusion by the manner in which they endeavour to enforce quietness on the gharry, buggy, and bullock drivers. If they cannot enforce on them the necessity of driving slowly and as noiselessly as they desire, they endeavour to drown the voices of the refractory fellows, by proportionately raising their own. While this is going on the business of the Court is suspended, the Magistrate being unable to hear what the witness is saying, or the witness to hear the question that is put to him. There is another fault which we think we are bound to mention while in a grumbling mood, the strong solar light thrown into the room requires to be modified by the fitting of blinds or kuskus to the windows. We sympathise with the worthy Magistrate of this Court in the many annoyances to which he is subjected. In the morning His Worship commences the business of the day by taking the complaint cases, which consist principally of common assaults, and most of which are indeed common enough. Very often a fisherman's wife summons a number of her neighbours, who likewise follow the fishy occupation, for having abused and assaulted her. She generally manages to have saved a portion of her coprah, which has been torn to shreds in the affray, and if the affair, has terminated in sanguinary proboscises, why so much the better, as there is almost sure to be some traces of it on the delicate articles of clothing exhibited to the best possible advantage, to attract the observation, and enlist the sympathy of the Magistrate on her behalf. His Worship is however too wide awake to be imposed upon by any of these claptraps, being enabled through his great experience, to see completely through the very thoughts, and motives of the parties. Great patience is required on the part of the Magistrates in investigating the cases that come before them. It is often most difficult to elicit the truth from witnesses, and quite as difficult to obtain a straightforward answer to a plain question. Most natives are very verbose in their replies and are pretty sure to enter into a long explanation where a single affirmative or negative would suffice. The chief Magistrate is evidently endowed with a good memory, and is tolerably sure to detect an old offender. When His Worship says to a prisoner, "I think I have seen you here before." As a matter of course, the fellow denies the soft impeachment, but when the enquiry is made of the chowkey havildar, as to whether he is known to the police, the answer is pretty certain to be in the affirmative. In cases of greater importance the experience of the Magistrate serves him in good need. The New Penal Code has brought a great many new crimes into existence, or rather we should say, has given new names to old offences. If a man goes into the Bazaar and obtains a quantity of goods on credit and does not pay for them within a few days, he is very frequently given into custody on a charge of "Cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of goods." Cases of this description are of frequent occurrence, and the cases dismissed after they have undergone a most elaborate investigation. It is not at all unfrequent for the prosecutor to state in evidence that the prisoner has fraudulently obtained his property, and afterwards at some subsequent examination to admit that the articles have been partly paid for. Many qualifications are required, besides legal knowledge. The second Magistrate generally disposes of what are technically called "sea cases," and his intimate acquaintance with men and things nautical well qualify him for the performance of his arduous duties. Scarcely a day passes over without some European sailors being placed before His Worship; most of the charges are for refusal of duty, desertion, or for assault on board ship, either by the seamen or by some of the officers, but generally the former; while now and then Jack is brought up for being drunk and coupled with that charge there is generally another one, that of assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. The whole of these cases are invariably patiently sifted by the Magistrate, and where the offenders are charged with the first named offence, refusal of duty, His Worship always advices the men to return to their duty, but strange to say, it is very rare indeed that the sailors take his good advice. They are almost invariably respectful to His Worship, but the general reply is that "they would rather prefer going to prison, than go on board of that ship again." The Magistrate is therefore obliged to send the foolish fellows to gaol. We shall now leave the Court and if any of our readers are of opinion that we have not sufficiently described the daily scenes occurring in the Fort Police office, all we can do in the matter is to respectfully invite them to look in there themselves.

Some time ago it was fully expected that the Fort Police office would be removed to the Town Barracks, and we know that certain rooms were set apart for that purpose; but, as we said at the time, the accommodation was not sufficiently ample for the requirements. In our opinion a new court should be erected on the esplanade, on the ground now occupied as a timber yard by Government. This plan would be much the cheapest in the end and the cost for building would soon be repaid by the saving of rent which is now incurred in the present very inconvenient premises.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES ON A SEA-VOYAGE.—No. 9.

Phrenitis or Epilepsy.

This disease commonly called Madstaggers, is an inflammation of the brain; and, though it but rarely occurs, (for which we ought to feel thankful) is, I may say one of the very worst diseases that can attack horses at sea, and which at times will cause great havoc throughout the entire lot of the horses on board, if immediate and strict measures are not adopted to avoid it.

The *first* symptoms of this very unwelcome malady (and these sometimes escape notice if not attentively watched) are heaviness, redness of the membranes under the eyelids, want of appetite, and disinclination to motion. But, generally speaking, the first symptom *most commonly* observed is delirium, or madness. The horse will in this case become violent and plunge about in his stall, and be observed to endeavour to bite those who approach him, or the horses that happen to be near him. Sometimes he will reel and fall down, and at others will *rear up* and fall. Again, at times he will lie in a state of insensibility for several hours, and the pulse will be found to beat highly. The respiration becomes short and quick, the eye brightens greatly, and the pupil is dilated to the utmost, the ears are either in an erect position, or bent forward to catch the slightest sound, the irratibility increases probably reaching ferocity, but the sufferer has no idea scarcely of what he does. He will very likely remain for a short time motionless, then there is a remission of the symptoms, but perhaps only for a few minutes.

The *true* "sheet-anchor" to this disease is venesection, and the "fleam" should therefore be used *immediately*. I would recommend in the first place that the two horses at either side of him be removed, and the patient slung (circumstances alter cases) in his own stall, not off his legs, but just so that he may not be able to fall down or hurt any body that may approach him: his head should be firmly and judiciously secured (if a muzzle, which I recommend should always be among the articles of use on board, be put on the horse, it will be an act of necessary precaution.). In this position we can safely trust ourselves near him. Both jugular veins should be opened, and the horse bled until he appears free from madness or delirium. Let not the operator be timid in abstracting a good large quantity of blood. Two gallons of blood may be drawn with impunity in nine out of every ten cases of this kind, and in some instances the third gallon may be drawn. The orifice ought to be made with a *large* "fleam," in order that the blood escape more immediately and give speedy relief. I have, during my long experience with horses at sea, met with only 7 or 8 cases of this kind, and used the "fleam" *unsparingly* and *immediately*, having only had *one* case that terminated fatally, *i. e.* I perceived that the symptoms were unsubdued and my men scarcely any longer able to keep watch through drowsiness and sea-sickness, so I destroyed him. I prefer in instances of *this* kind, slinging a horse in his stall; as, were he in a loose place by himself, such as the infirmary, the men would not only run a risk of getting bitten, but the horse might *very* probably injure himself *also* when the delirium takes place. By being in his slings, it gives us a ready opportunity for priming up the orifice, which, were he not thus secured, we might find a difficulty in performing safely. Should the fit return, the bleeding ought to be repeated. The operator should guide himself by the state of the pulse. As soon as the animal becomes quiet, a dose of physic (half a drachm of the Farina of croton-oil can be given without fear.) ought to be given him, accompanied by a few clysters. I would advise that so soon as the jugular veins are opened, a cord be tied round the neck in order to keep up the bleeding without the necessity of standing too near the horse.

After the horse is recovered, he should be kept to a spare diet for a few days. Grass is the best, but, if not procurable, bran mashes, with a few drs. of nitre dissolved in the first and second portion, will do instead. His drink, during the time of his illness and for one or two days after he recovers, should consist of gruel water, or rice "congé." The horse's bowels must not be left in a state of costiveness; repeated doses of medicine may be given until the bowels respond thereto. When the latter have been well opened, digitalis should be administered, to which may be added a little emetic tartar and nitre.

While the disease continues, no attempt should be made to induce the horse to eat, and, even when an abatement of inflammation takes place, much caution should be exercised both with regard to the quantity and quality of his food.

Mange.

This is a disease that, though rarely, has certainly made its abominable appearance at sea. It is of a *highly* contagious nature, and generally originates from poverty or neglect. Yet by contagion, it may attack horses that are in the best of condition and well treated. Still I will *guarantee* that if my advise throughout be carried into effect, *i.e.* if the horses have been physiced as recommended in the first chapter, and good grooming, general cleanliness, and regularity in feeding strictly adhered to while on board, no mange will be present, UNLESS a horse has been embarked with it. In fact I argued with myself ere I commenced this subject as to whether or not I should say anything at all about mange, for, correctly speaking, we are *not supposed* to have such a disease to deal with at sea, (I trust no one will be so indiscreet as to say to himself with respect to this remark that "we *are not supposed* to have any other disease to deal with either," for we *are*, as, in other complaints "Nature" rules, and though we may in performing our duty, check its course, we cannot altogether resist it but as mange owes its origin to neglect, it is, *entirely* within our power to prevent it) but upon subsequent reflection I deemed it probable that out of *many* instances we might meet with one in which an exception could be made, viz., by a horse bringing the disease on board with him (anything differing from this I cannot conscientiously admit).

This complaint, which makes its first appearance about the mane, the head and back part of the tail, is doubtless too well known to need recapitulation. On perceiving its appearance, therefore, the whole body of the horse should be well curry-combed, and afterwards washed with soap and water, in order to expose thoroughly the surface.

And if the mange be thick thereon, the affected parts should be rubbed with the following liniment for three or four days successively, either with the hand or a piece of flannel (after one application has been rubbed in there will be no fear of infection).

Yellow Sulphur	4 ozs.
Prain, or-Linseed oil	12 ozs.
Oil or spirits of turpentine..	2 ozs.

N.B.—A little "soot" added to this will assist its efficacy.

Avoid blood-letting if the horse is in poor condition, for though I am a great advocate for the performance of this operation in general, it is not advisable here *unless* the horse be in good or fair condition, which very probably will be the case if the disease has been brought on by contagion; in this instance bleed to the extent of three quarts or thereabouts.

Contrary to the ideas of *some* practitioners, I am much in favor of a mild dose of medicine being administered in cases of mange, for during the existence of the Crimean campaign I had *scores* of cases of this kind in Turkey, and at the seat of war under my treatment, in which I found mild medicines very useful in assisting to destroy this malady. The simple fact that a dose of medicine *purges* is not *at all times* necessarily in its favor, for sometimes when it does not purge, it is doing a more effective work in purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and eradicating disease: *good* medicines will accomplish this.

The following simple remedy will, in slight cases, alone effect a cure, namely, Lime (chunam) water rubbed into the affected parts after the horse has been properly cleaned, and washing off the same with *salt* water twenty-four hours after having applied it. Two, or at the most three, applications will suffice (but the lime should be fresh). A "formula" composed of the undermentioned ingredients has been recommended in obstinate cases, but I have never tried it.

Corrosive sublimate..........	10 to 15	grs.
Tartarized Antimony	2	drs.
Ginger............................	1 to 2	drs.

"With powdered Caraway seeds and syrup enough to form a ball." This disease, when not checked, is very contagious indeed, and human bodies are also liable to its infection; every possible precaution should therefore be used to guard against it.

Note—During the existence of this disease, which, however, should not be long, the horse's diet should be *nourishing*.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, BOMBAY.

List of Causes for trial this day.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

1. In the Goods of Abdool Aziz bin Ebrahim, deceased—Sawood bin Abdool Aziz *vs.* Hassa, widow of the said deceased. Sawood bin Abdool Aziz *vs.* Abdoola bin Abdool Aziz.
2. In the Goods of Abdool Aziz bin Ebrahim, deceased—Hassee, widow *vs.* Sawood bin Abdool Aziz.
3. In the matter of the Will of Govind Ragojee Maray—Savitreebaye, widow *vs.* Succaram Ragowjee and another.
4. In the Goods of Dadoo Mania, deceased—Rama, widow *vs.* Bhagee, widow.

PLEA SIDE.

26 Luloobhoy Ramdass, trading &c. *vs.* Dewjee Vurria (part heard.)
27 J. M. Maclean and another *vs.* David Sassoon and others.
29 Visram Ambadass *vs.* Mangesh Pandoorung.
30 Nowrojee Merwanjee *vs.* Ramchunder Dada Naik.
31 Ghellabhoy Pudumsey and others *vs.* Mahanundram Ramjeedass.

SUDDER COURT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court, this day:—

Special Appeal No. 17 of 1861.—Surat.—Jetta Bhugwun *vs.* Juwer Bhugwun.

Special Appeal No. 19 of 1861.—Surat.—Narayen Nursee *vs.* Pemchund Vulubb, and Eduljee Rustumjee.

Special Appeal No. 20 of 1861.—Surat.—Girdhur Nursucedass for himself and as guardian of his nephew Gunda Vittul *vs.* Hurjeewun Gordhundas, Pranjeewun Itcharam, Wuluvdas Tooljaram, Moorarjee Lalla, and Dullubh Bheekaree.

Special Appeal No. 35 of 1861.—Surat.—Shaik Huleem Peerbhaee, deceased, his sons and heirs Peerbhaee Huleem and two others *vs.* Mulik Peerbhaee Ruheem and Ruheem Peerbhaee.

Special Appeal No. 43 of 1861.—Ahmednuggur.—Yessoo wullud Chimna Navy *vs.* Bhow wullud Baheeroo Sootar.

Special Appeal No. 44 of 1861.—Khandesh.—Hussunkha and Wujeerkha sons of Rujubkha *vs.* Chotekha wullud Chajookha.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

Cawnpore, 31st July.—Despite the acquittal by five juries in five successive cases against Rao Sahib, the Judge, setting aside their verdicts, has *convicted the prisoner on all the charges; sentenced him capitally, and sent the case on to the Sudder.* Against this monstrous finding the prisoner appeals, of course. It is said that Mr. Pearson coincides with his jurors in the fact that the evidence delivered for the prosecution, in his court, did not *prove* the charges made against the man; but he is nevertheless satisfied, otherwise, that the man *is* guilty. He thinks that the evidence, as given before the Police, made out the charges with sufficient clearness, and, since the testimony the same men gave on oath, before him, differs so widely from their former statements, he refuses to give credit or attention to those parts of their evidence which tell in favour of the prisoner, believing them false when they do not tally with, true when they subserve the wish of Government and the interests of the hangman. But, apart from the fact that a conviction, not based on the testimony given at the trial, is in itself illegal, the Judge seemed to forget that the argument, which discredited the witnesses before himself, cut both ways. If they perjured themselves before him, they are not worthy of credit at all, or in any court: and therefore, their evidence before the Magistrate is untrustworthy, too.

"The entire case will be published, in pamphlet form, at once, and you will then have the history of a trial which, I believe, to be utterly unprecedented in the annals of jurisprudence, for the flagrant irregularities, illegalities, abuses, and manifest perjuries which have characterised both the prosecution and the trial.

"The whole secret influence of the Police has been strained to get a conviction, not to get decisively at the truth. Their eagerness unchecked by authority (which seemed to share it) has been shameless in the extreme. It is quite impossible to describe to you the terrorism they have used, the severity with which they have persecuted witnesses they chose to deem recusant, and the parade they have made of all that fetters, bayonets and other dungeon accessaries may effect to strike terror into the people. Hundreds, fearing they would be called on, have deserted their homes. The prisoner, even during his trial, was kept loaded with chains, and his hands were fettered together, about six inches apart. He was not allowed to communicate even with his counsel. Even fettered as he was, hand and foot, till he could scarcely walk, he was surrounded by men with drawn bayonets, and a European Inspector of Police, fully armed, was seated behind him. Conceive an English State Trial (for I scorn to accept *this* as an *English* one) with such circumstances, justice sitting in the condemned cell under the gallows, the hangman already in waiting, the mob impatient outside, witnesses hustle about like prisoners, to the music of fetters and the perpetual clang of weapons, and then imagine the howl, the howl of execration the nations would raise against the country that should tolerate such a trial. Imagine further five successive capital cases to have failed, to have been declared by five successive juries not proved, and yet the Judge to convict and sentence to death! Jefferies himself, infamous tool as he was to the Government that paid him, dare not have done the thing!

"The trial itself was deluged with illegalities, hearsay evidence, which the law forbids to be given and which even reason scorns to receive, was dinned into the ears of the court, despite the earnest protestations of the prisoner's counsel day after day, hour after hour, minute after minute. And *what* hearsay evidence? The evidence of bazaar beggars, bullock drivers, outside sweepers and roadside paupers, to settle what were the councils and condition of a family that once were royal. And after all, not one of them (except Narain Rao, of whom more hereafter) had even *heard* more than that "the Rao Sahib was *malik*, so the sepoys said!" All those who did *know* anything of what took place, declared that the prisoner was as powerless at Bithoor in the rebellion as Mr. Pearson himself, whose name the rebels might have taken, also, if they had so chosen.

"The right of free cross-examination, inalienable save by gross outrage of both law, reason, and right, was refused to the defence. It was not permitted to subject the witnesses for the prosecution to this the *only* test of truth or perjury. Possibly the refusal was wise and prudent.

"Scarcely a single witness' evidence before the court tallied with what he was *said to have sworn* before the Magistrate, in the preliminary enquiry before commitment. Many of them, with manifestly genuine horror, repudiated what they were reported to have sworn. It may be well here if I explain how this little matter is managed in *other* courts: against the Cawnpore court I make no accusation, for obvious reasons. The man who writes the evidence before the Magistrate interpolates just what he choses, using a slightly different character in his writing, so that when he reads over what has been written to the witness, he knows just what to leave out. The man knowing nothing of the interpolations says it is correct, swears to it, and signs it: and thus the most innocent of evidence is often converted into the most deadly. Others, understanding not a word of what is read to them, are ready to say 'jee, ah' if asked, and sign anything, to get out of the witness box, though the document were a bond pawning his soul to Satan.

"The witnesses for the defence were shamefully treated. With the utmost difficulty and in the impossibility of communicating with the prisoner himself, twelve good and respectable men were brought up from Bithoor, to declare the real state of circumstances there five years ago. They were at once 'spotted' by the Police; and before evening four of them were in custody on the trumped up charge of attempting to bribe witnesses; but who these witnesses were whom they attempted to bribe, does not appear, unless they were going to bribe each other, for they were allowed no communication with other people. Another man was arrested because he had on his person a bag of money, which he had just brought from his house for the personal expenses of the prisoner's counsel. The Police *chose* to think it had been sent for to buy off witnesses, and the chance of making a telling demonstration was to good to be lost. Of these false imprisonments you will hear more in the High Court at Calcutta, I am told, in due time.

"The immediate consequence of this proceeding on the part of the Police, had its effect, whether intended or not people guess, but I can't say. It is said that during the night several of the rest of them waited on the prisoner's counsel, begging him not to call them at all; as if they gave evidence for the defence they would be oppressed, and ruined. They declared they feared 'torture in the thannahs,' too. One of them, whom the Police had *cautioned* against *lying*, immediately turned round on his own case, and was ready to swear that Rao Sahib was a blacker scoundrel than even the prosecution had painted him; and that Christian-killing and baby-butchery was thoroughly well known to be the little game in which of all others he delighted. This may possibly be one of the causes which induced the prisoner to call no witnesses after all, but to rest his case on the rottenness of the case against him.

"The prisoner is watched, day and night, by a special guard, headed by Europeans, whose special duty it is to prevent communication with him and to prevent suicide. If an opinion may be formed from his demeanor during the latter part of the trial, the latter precaution would not seem very necessary.

"So you see the man's real battle has, after all, to be fought before the Sudder; and I for one, who have paid considerable attention to the affair (on your account, and I hope you are duly grateful) have no doubt as to the result. What result it is that I expect, you may gather pretty plainly from the foregoing. If any thing new and important takes place, I'll telegraph it to you in time for your paper."—*Oudh Gazette, Aug.* 2.

MHOW.

Mhow, *July 8th.*—The Bheels of Burmanee have risen in open rebellion, and are committing serious depredations to the West and South. They hide themselves during the day and issue forth on their predatory excursions at night, *looting* and burning villages, and carrying off all the spoil they can lay hands on. European troops have been sent from this to reduce them to order, but the sort of warfare they carry on is exceedingly difficult to check; besides, it is as much as our soldiers' lives are worth to follow them into their *caches* in the jungles at this time of the year. No one but a Bheel or Cossiah could inhale the atmosphere, so pregnant with fever, without succumbing to its noxious influence. Little, I fear, can be done with them this year, but during the next a determined attack should be made on them, and a lesson read them in their own language of fire and slaughter. It may sound, cruel, but it would be but a condensation of punishment, the lesson would be lasting in its effects, for some time at least, whereas now there is a constant petty warfare going on between ourselves and them, which in the end causes more injury to both sides than a really determined attack. Our troops have, I hear, been desired to stop the Scindiah road.—*Deccan Herald, August* 8.

POONA.

A Committee was held in Vishram Baugh on the 5th instant, where a good deal of business, connected with the Boarding School, about to be opened, was disposed of. Among those present we observed the President, Mr. C. R. Ovans, C. S., and the following Members: Mr. E. I. Howard, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. W. Russell, E. J. Narrayenbhai, and Dajee Nilkunt. The Members after having discussed matters connected with the projected scheme, went to inspect Dadjee Sahib Chiploonkur's Warra, which is to be purchased for this undertaking. Every arrangement has been made, and the school is to be opened two months hence. We need scarcely remark, that the Hindoo community owe Mr. Ovans a deep debt of gratitude, which they should endeavour to repay in a manner that will do honor to themselves, and reflect credit to its founder.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

The Supreme Government has sanctioned the grant of invalid pensions to the non-Commissioned Officers, and the men of the Bhopal levy, formerly serving in the Malwa and Bhopal Contingents; which is a just indulgence and concession.—*Englishman, July* 30.

Lieutenant McNair, late of the East India Regiment at Dacca, and now at the Presidency under arrest, is to be tried by court martial, upon charges which have been sent down from army head-quarters. Since being first placed in arrest, now some months ago, this officer has proved himself a kind of military amateur Jack Sheppard, by the adroitness with which he has escaped from the guard which it had been found necessary to place over him; his last exploit in this line having been performed on Monday night, when he succeeded in making his escape from the main guard, Fort William, in which it had been found necessary to confine him on account of his previous flights.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Notwithstanding the reticence of the secret-mongers, the new arrangements for the command of the Peshawur Division after General Cotton's departure, and for the future military occupation of our long and important North-West frontier, have oozed out. In the first place, a measure which we have long advocated and urged upon the government, is to be carried out in the summary transfer from the Punjab Government to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the command and patronage of the Punjab Irregular Force, now and for a long time so ably commanded by Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, C.B. We believe that this fine force will not, on being transferred to Sir Hugh Rose, lose its distinct character and denomination, and be numbered with the rest of the Bengal Army; but will retain its present denomination and formation, sustaining only a few alterations which his Excellency is desirous of effecting. This arrangement we think an excellent one; as we should be very sorry to see this Punjab force ever regularised, or removed from the frontier. No Commandant of the Punjab Irregular Force will exist after the transfer of that body to the Commander-in-Chief; who will himself govern and dispose of it along the frontier. The present Commandant of the Punjab Irregular Force, Brigadier Neville Chamberlain C. B, will, we now hear, on the departure for Europe of Sir Sydney Cotton, succeed that officer in the command of the Peshawur Division; and of the frontier, under the supreme control of the Commander-in-Chief; and will be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. The promotion and position conferred upon Brigadier Chamberlain will be no more than his long and gallant services entitle him to; and in command of the Peshawur Division and of the North-west frontier he will certainly be "the right man in the right place." All these arrangements form a part of the work which was performed by the Commander-in-Chief during his rapid ride down the Northwest frontier, last old season.—*Englishman, July* 31.

PUNJAUB.

The road between Lahore and Mooltan is impassable in consequence of being under water for miles together, owing to the rivers having overflowed their banks, and also in some measure to the unprecedented quantity of rain that has fallen. Until the inundation subsides, which can hardly be expected under a month, the road will be necessarily closed to ordinary traffic, and it is not without difficulty that even the Mail carts can get along. The telegram communication between the two places has been closed for some time, owing, we presume, to the posts having been undermined by the water and consequently thrown down.—*Lahore Chronicle, August* 2.

OUDH.

We are glad to inform our readers that a case of Suttee has been prevented in the Baraitch District. The particulars are these:—A man of the Barahia caste dying of snake-bite, his widow intended to burn herself to death with his body. The village, Joonderee, is about twenty miles from the Police Station of Manpoora. The Chowkeedar of Joonderee immediately went to the Officer in charge of the Police Station of Manpoora and informed him, the Police Officer proceeded to the village as fast as he could, and arrived in time. He found the preparations nearly completed, and had he come a few hours later perhaps the deed would have been done. Happily the Suttee was prevented. The Tehseeldar of Churda gave the Police every assistance in the prevention, but the greatest credit we learn is due to a Sepoy of the Maharajah of Bulrampore who delayed the Suttee, that the Police may come and prevent it. We are glad to learn too that both the Chowkedar of the village for his promptitude in giving information and the Sepoy for delaying his best the deed, have each received a reward of Rupees 10.—*Sumachar Hindostani, Aug.* 2.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

(From the Manchester Guardian, July 16.)

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

Liverpool, Tues[illegible]

The Canadian screw steamer Jura, Captain [illegible] which sailed from Quebec on the 5th instant [illegible] called off Cape Race on the 8th instant [illegible] The Jura called off Londonderry this morn[illegible] summary of her news was telegraphed th[illegible] dates of the latest papers brought by her are, [illegible] July 3; Portland, July 4; and Quebec, July [illegible] The following telegrams refer to the fight [illegible] Richmond:—

"Fortress Monroe, *July* 1.—A gunboat has just arrived here, from the scene of action yesterday, 10 miles above City Point. A division of our army has been fighting four days, and has retreated about 17 miles. The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having three to one. The battle commenced with our land force, and after about four hours' fighting, our gunboats got in range, and poured into the rebels a heavy and incessant fire. This fire the rebels stood about two hours, and then retreated. Our troops have captured, notwithstanding their disadvantages, a number of artillery pieces and 2,000 prisoners. Among the prisoners captured is the rebel General Magruder. The place where this last action took place is Turkey Creek. The retreat of the rebels last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been very heavy; much greater, it is thought, than ours. There is nothing definite, however, in regard to losses.

"In the retreat forced upon General M'Clellan by the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn that he had to spike his siege guns, and leave them on the field, after burning the carriages. The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to move them. In the retreat, many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind.

"There are, of course, innumerable reports and rumours here, but I send only what appears authentic.

"New York, *July* 3.—The *Times'* correspondent states that General M'Clellan established his head-quarters on Monday on Malvern hills, one mile back of Turkey Island Bend.

"At two o'clock on Monday evening firing was heard for two hours in the direction of White Oak Swamp, where Ayres was holding the rebels in check who were attempting to cross. An immense force of rebel artillery and cavalry, fresh from Richmond, then appeared on our left, when Porter's and Keyes's commands went to assist the artillery. A most terrific fight ensued, and it became evident that the overpowering force of the rebels was gaining, when the gunboats Galena and Aroostook opened with their 54-pounders upon the traitors. The fight continued until dark, diminishing away into occasional musket shots.

"About ten in the evening, Prince de Joinville, Duke de Chartres, and Count de Paris left the head-quarters. They embarked on board the gunboat Jacob Bell, with official despatches from General M'Clellan to the government. General M'Clellan accompanied them to the boat and bade them a final adieu. When the Jacob Bell left all was quiet along the river.

"New York, *July* 3.—The *Times* has detailed reports of the battle of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from which it appears that the right wing of our army, about 20,000 men, was attacked on Friday by a rebel force not less than 50,000, and, after a gallant fight, our troops crossed the Chikahominy in order.

"On Saturday night and Monday, our left wing, under Generals Heintzelman, Keyes, and Summer, fell back along the line of railroad and Williamsburg road, and marched to James river.

"The rebels crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday, reaching the railroads, but made no pursuit, remaining, however, in possession of the ground previously occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including the bridges and earthworks we had erected against their approach. All our stores, &c., were withdrawn in good order, without much loss.

"Of course there was tremendous fighting during these movements, and heavy loss on both sides.

"Washington, *July* 3, *noon*.—A despatch from General M'Clellan has just been received at the War Department, dated from Berkeley, Harrison's Bar, July 2, 5 30 p. m. He states that he has succeeded in getting his army to that place on the banks of James river. He had lost but one gun, which had to be abandoned last night (Tuesday), because it broke down. An hour and a half ago the rear of the waggon train was within a mile of camp, and only one waggon was abandoned.

"We had a severe battle yesterday (Tuesday), and beat the enemy badly, the men fighting even better than before.

"The men are in good spirits. The reinforcements sent from Washington have arrived.

"General Pope's army, we have been informed, some days ago received rations of that kind which betoken a hasty and forced march. Pope, we may believe, therefore, is on his way to Richmond. More troops will be ordered from the West, and some are already on the way, if they have not already arrived at points from whence they can quickly be despatched to the Peninsula. Nothing but battle despatches will be sent out to-morrow during the hours mentioned in a previous despatch.

"Fort Monroe, *July* 1.—The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded on Monday is not less than 4,000, but nothing definite on the subject has been obtained. General Shields's army arrived this morning, and proceeded up James river.

"Washington, *July* 4.—The *Richmond Examiner* of July 2 gives the following relating to the battle of Monday:—"On Sunday morning, Generals Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions, crossed the Chickahominy and, late on Monday afternoon attacked the enemy about five miles north-east of Darleytown, on the Newmarket Road. The conflict was terrible, and by 8 30 p. m. the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half-past nine, the enemy, being reinforced, made another stand. The loss here on the Confederate side was terrible. The situation being hopeless against such overwhelming forces, General Hill slowly retired, and at the same moment, seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose from the whole Yankee lines. The fight ended there for the night.

"The *Examiner* says it thinks the division which went into the fight on Friday 14,000 strong could only number 6,000 men for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle, or series of battles, yet fought. The *Examiner* says Jackson's and Hughes's divisions attacked M'Clellan's left flank on the west side of the Chickahominy, 17 miles from Richmond, and later in the day, Magruder fell upon his right flank. The fighting was going on until Tuesday night.

"Heavy firing was heard from the gunboats in James river, on Tuesday morning.

"A number of transports are in the river with reinforcements from Burnside, but they have not yet landed.

"The above extracts from the *Examiner* relate to Tuesday's battle, in which General M'Clellan's despatch said the enemy were badly beaten.

"Advices received at the War Department show that there was no fighting on the peninsula up to 5 30 p.m."

A Memphis despatch, of the 30th June, says:—

"Despatches from Colonel Fitch, dated St. Charles, Arkansas, the works of which place he stormed, set forth, that General Curtis's division is at Batesville on short rations, and without provender for horses or mules, beside suffering from sickness. General Hindman is menacing him with a large force, and, unless commissary and other stores can reach him soon, his troops will be rendered incapable of duty by starvation. A regiment was called for, and transports with provisions and provender. Colonel Fitch proposes to give the

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troops a share of active service, having in view a very important movement upon the enemy."

Commodore Farragut had arrived with nine vessels above Vicksburg. He passed through a very severe fire from 30 or 40 of the Confederate guns.

The *Grenada Appeal* of the 27th ult. says every preparation that military science could suggest has been made at Vicksburg, and that city will be defended to the last. A special despatch to the *Appeal* is as follows:—

"VICKSBURG, JUNE 22.—Porter's mortar fleet opened on the lower batteries yesterday afternoon and ceased at [illegible] o'clock. They recommenced the bombardment at at half-past five this morning. Our batteries replied. Two of our men were killed and three wounded. Twelve transports came up above the gunboats and landed troops at Brown and Johnson Place, on the Louisiana shore. From the number of transports engaged they must have landed a large force."

An agent for the Confederate produce loan informs the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi, that those desiring to subscribe their crops can do so, at a fair valuation, for 8 per cent Confederate bonds.

The *New York Times* of the 3rd, has the following:—

"We have at last full reports of the recent movements in front of Richmond. We are sorry to say that they do not sustain fully the encouraging interpretation which the public sought to put upon the brief announcement that our right wing had been attacked, and had withdrawn to the other side of the Chickahominy. We have now no room to doubt that our army has met with a very serious reverse, and that it is in a condition of peril which, if not imminent, at least calls for the instant and energetic efforts of the government and the country. Two of the regular corps of the *Times'* reporters left General M'Clellan's head-quarters, which are now on the James river, on Monday afternoon, and reached this city last night. They were spectators to the events which they describe; and, although their reports are, of necessity, written in haste, and may, therefore, err in matters of detail, there is no reason whatever to doubt the accuracy of the narrative they give of the principal movements of the opposing forces. It seems from their statement that the right wing of our army, numbering about 20,000 men, was attacked on Friday, by an overwhelming rebel force of 50,000, and that after a hot and protracted fight, sustained with gallantry by our troops, they effected their retreat across the Chickahominy. This leading fact was known before; but it now appears that they did not wait to destroy the bridges across the swamp so effectually as to prevent the rebels' passage—that our forces on the left, for some reason or other, did not dispute the passage, although they had planted batteries for the purpose of doing so, but decided to abandon their position, and that accordingly on Saturday and Sunday, the whole left wing, comprising the main body of the army under Heintzelman, Keyes, and Summer fell back along the whole line of the railroad and the Williamsburg Road, turned the foot of the White Oak swamps, which approaches the Chickahominy, and marched to James river, a distance of 10 or 15 miles. The rebels after crossing the Chikahominy, in the immediate neighbourhood of what had been General M'Clellan's head-quarters, paused on reaching the railroad, and mane no further pursuit. They remained, however, in possession of the ground held by our troops on both sides of the Chikahominy, including the bridges and earthworks we [illegible] erected against their approach in front. Our whole [illegible] therefore, now lies upon the James river, at a [illegible]lled Turkey Bend, within reach and under [illegible]r gunboats. Supplies will quickly reach it [illegible]ress Monroe, and it seems to have with[illegible] stores in good order, and without much loss. [illegible]l question this news will fall heavy upon [illegible] heart. It is quite unexpected and shatters [illegible] hope which the whole country has of late indulged, [illegible] with the fall of Richmond, the end of the war was close at hand. A day's reflection will rouse the whole country to the necessity of another effort to crush the rebellion. However, we may regret the necessity for further sacrifices there is no alternative. We have no election even if we were base enough to desire one. We cannot yield to the rebels in arms without disgrace, without complete ruin to all our hopes of national renown without the loss of everything that makes our country great, prosperous, and free. The government will meet this crisis with an intrepid spirit and a determined purpose, and it must be met by the same temper and with equal courage. The President, as if in anticipation of such a contingency, has already called for 300,000 additional volunteers. Every man of them ought to be enrolled within a fortnight. We shall have, we hope, no wranglings in the press or elsewhere over the past, no criminations or hostile criticism, no attempts to exaggerate defeat. The country needs the best service of all her sons. Let the only contest be for precedence in the race for her rescue."

In the Senate on the 2d the Treasury Note Bill was passed by a vote of 34 to 13, with the following amendments:—"Reserving $75,000,000 for payment of deposits; authorising notes to be paid in coin at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury; and limiting the number of small notes to $25,000,000."

In the House of Representatives on the same day, the Speaker presented a message from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Captain Foote and others for gallant services. The thanks of Congress was voted to Commodores Farragut and Goldsborough, and Lieutenant Worden, of the Monitor, for their gallant conduct, &c.

The proceedings in both houses on the 3d were of no importance.

Confederate guerrillas were said to be actively at work in Kentucky and Tennessee.

A Baltimore telegram of the 3d says:—"The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived with wounded, but we are not allowed to telegraph names."

A despatch from Corinth says:—"Eight or ten regiments of cavalry, under General Chambers, attacked Colonel Sheridan's advanced guard, about two miles south of Boonville, at three o'clock yesterday morning. Our companies made a most brilliant charge on the enemy's rear. About half-past three o'clock the rebels commenced retreating, but Sheridan, owing to his small force, was unable to pursue."

A Louisville despatch reports that a captured Federal soldier had been hung by General Mitchell's troops in Georgia.

President Lincoln had issued a proclamation, ordering taxes to be collected in the insurrectionary states.

The Canadian news possesses but little interest. The Governor General had been on a visit to Montreal, where he was entertained at a grand banquet, &c. and a review took place in his honour. Loyal addresses were also presented. After visiting Lachine Rapids and Three Rivers, he would return to Quebec.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

The following telegrams appeared yesterday in our second and third editions:—

(*Viâ Cape Race.*)

NEW YORK, *July 3, Evening.*

Exchange is advancing, and sales have been made at 122.

A decided panic took place to-day in the stock market, government and railway stock falling from 3 to 5 per cent. The market rallied slightly at the end of the day, on the receipt of General M'Clellan's official account.

Events of the highest importance have occurred before Richmond. A series of severe and bloody battles, extending over seven days, have been fought before Richmond, resulting in the defeat of General M'Clellan's army, with heavy loss, during four days' fighting. The Federal army retreated 17 miles.

The accounts received are very confused, only one official account having been published.

A correspondent states that General M'Clellan's army consisted of 95,000 effective troops, and that the Confederates, with their reinforcements, numbered 185,000.

The Confederates must have suffered very heavily, but appear to have continued to press on in overwhelming numbers.

No estimate of the loss on either side can be made with accuracy. The estimates given vary from 10,000 to 30,000.

General M'Clellan's army has fallen back under the cover of the gunboats on the James river, and is throwing up intrenchments.

The War Department have received despatches from M'Clellan, dated Berkeley, Harrison's Bar, July 2, stating that he had succeeded in getting his army to that place on the banks of James river, and had lost but one gun and one waggon; that he had fought a severe battle on the 1st, and had beaten the enemy on the 2nd; that the men were in good spirits, and that reinforcements from Washington had arrived. This is the only official despatch published.

The Press correspondent mentions the loss of several batteries and siege guns.

It is reported that the Confederate Generals Jackson and Rhett were killed, and Magruder was captured. It is also reported that two Federal Generals were captured.

The news from Richmond caused great gloom and a great deal of popular and newspaper indignation, that General M'Clellan was outnumbered. General M'Clellan's despatch from Berkeley caused more cheerful feelings. Some newspapers attack General M'Clellan; others blame members of the Federal Cabinet. There does not, however, appear to be a shadow of feeling on the part of the press or the people in favour of relinquishing the struggle.

The new levy of 300,000 men is urged on as of more importance than ever, and a more energetic prosecution of the war is demanded.

The New York Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution that it would, by its influence, continue to sustain the government in determined efforts to put down the rebellion and maintain the Union.

The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres, since the late battles, have quitted the Federal army, and returned to Europe.

General Hunter, in reply to an inquiry from Congress, acknowledges that he has drilled and armed negroes, and says he hopes by the end of the fall to present to government 40,000 negro soldiers. His reply will be debated in Congress.

The *New York Herald* says instructions have been sent to General Butler to cease further correspondence with foreign agents, and to leave such matters to the State department.

The Senate has passed the Treasury Note Bill.

NEW YORK, *July 5, Afternoon.*

Exchange is excited and unaltered, at 121½.

Official despatches, dated Friday the 4th inst. say that there has been no fighting since Tuesday, when the rebels were repulsed with heavy slaughter.

The Federal army has removed to the position now occupied because it affords greatly superior advantages for the operations of the gunboats, 17 of which are now in the James river, protecting the flank of the Federal army.

The Federal forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utmost efforts of the rebels. No guns have been lost since the 27th ult., when M'Clellan's (M'Call's) division was at first overwhelmed and 25 pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Confederates.

Vicksburg is reported to be captured by the Federals; but there are no particulars.

A much more favourable impression has been created to-day by news of the safety of General M'Clellan's army, and the arrival of reinforcements.

The Hibernia and Kangaroo passed Cape Race on the 5th, the Europa on the 6th, and the Great Eastern on the 8th.

The St. Andrew and the Anglo-Saxon had arrived out.

NEW YORK, *July 7, Evening.*

Exchange is higher; best bills 122.

General Magruder is captured. General Jackson is not killed.

Vicksburg is not taken.

The Federals have captured the Confederate gunboat Teaser, in James river.

Richmond was illuminated. The newspapers claim that the Confederates captured 12,000 prisoners, all General M'Clellan's siege guns, and supplies to last the Confederate army for three months.

The Federal War Department has ordered all returned prisoners paroled by the Confederates to report themselves immediately, and they will be assigned for duty compatible with their parol.

Some journals urge recourse to drafting.

General M'Clellan has issued an address to the army, declaring that the Federals shall enter Richmond, and that the Union shall be preserved, no matter what the cost of time, treasures, and blood may be.

The *New York Times'* correspondent says that since the evacuation of James Island the Confederates are threatening Port Royal, South Carolina.

The Governors of all the Union States have issued proclamations for more troops.

The Federal Commander is employing men to cut a canal across the land opposite Vicksburg, thus changing the course of the Mississippi, and rendering Vicksburg for ever an inland city.

General M'Clellan had had another skirmish with the Confederates, being the third and resulting in the Confederates being forced to retreat.

The Bavaria and Glasgow took from two to two and a half million dollars on Saturday.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, *July 3, Evening.*

Stocks are lower, but since the 1st they have rallied, and closed 2½ per cent. better, especially government securities. Money is in demand at 5 per cent. Gold was as high as 110½, but closed lower. Sterling exchange nominal, 122½ to 123. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat a shade firmer, with export demand. Rye firm. Barley quiet and nominal. Corn firm, with fair export demand. Oats quiet. Pork dull and lower. Beef quiet, but unchanged.

NEW YORK, *July 5, Afternoon.*

Money abundant: gold, 9⅞ p. m. Exchange on London excited and unsettled at 121½. Stocks better. New York Centrals, 90½; Illinois, 58½; Erie, 34⅜. Cotton steady. Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn very firm. Provisions very firm.

NEW YORK, *July 7, Evening.*

Money abundant. Exchange and gold rising. Stocks depressed. Cotton quiet, but unchanged. Breadstuffs lower.

INDIAN PRESS.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, July 29.*)

THERE seems to be a split among the subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Fund, arising out of a proposition of the managers to reduce the rates of subscription. The facts of the case, as far as we can gather them, are as follows:—There is an acknowledged deficiency of at least 20 lacs of Rupees in the capital of the Fund. The annual income moreover, of the Fund, is Rs. 64,792 less than it was five years ago, and the annual charges upon the fund are Rs. 1,15,836 more than they were five years ago. In the face of these figures, the managers, who apparently consist of senior members of the Civil Service, have proposed reductions in the subscription rates which will deprive the Fund of more than Rs. 80,000 of its annual income. Against this reduction the Juniors protest. They contend that as there is an acknowledged deficiency of 20 lacs of capital, and as the Fund is therefore literally insolvent, that it is madness to make any reduction until the required amount of capital has been accumulated. That the interest of the Seniors and Juniors is antagonistic in the matter is clear enough. Sooner or later the required amount of capital must be made up; and it is the interest of the Juniors to see the Fund placed, as soon as possible, on a sound financial basis, when they may look forward to permanently reduced subscriptions. It would be a very losing speculation to the Juniors to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the present rates of subscription, if within the next five or six years, while drawing larger salaries, they had to pay increased rate to make up for past deficiencies. But the seniors have no such risk. Immediate relief to them is all important. If the subscribers are called upon hereafter to pay higher rates of subscriptions in consequence of any inconsiderate reduction now, the Seniors will by that time have retired from the service and be exempt from all subscriptions whatever. Or, to put the matter in another light, if the present rates of subscription are maintained it is contemplated that the required twenty lacs of capital will be accumulated in eight and a half years; if the reduction proposed by the managers is carried it will take fourteen years to accumulate the same amount of capital. The question therefore for the Juniors to decide is this. "Is it better to pay four and a half per cent on a comparatively small salary for eight and a half years, or three and a half per cent. on a much larger salary for fourteen years. It must be always borne in mind, that as soon as the deficiency of capital has been made good, a very considerable reduction in the present rates may then with safety be made. But the question of reduction or no reduction should not be considered on the narrow grounds of self interest. There can be no reason for departing from the usual mode of proceeding in such cases. An actuary would at once say whether any reduction could with safety be made, and if so, to what class of subscribers relief can most equitably be given. It will be little short of madness if the members of the Civil Service permit their Fund to become bankrupt, because the managers are too proud to take the advice of a professional actuary.

ENGLISH PRESS.

INTERVENTION MOTION.

(*From the Daily News, July 18.*)

IN our yesterday's impression we gave the latest version of Mr. W. S. Lindsay's Motion as we found it set down on the Notice Paper for this present Friday. But, whether from the multitude of counsellors by whom the hon. Member for Sunderland is inspired, or from his own desire to leave as wide an opening as possible to mischief, it appears that the latest version of his text was not the last, and we are unable even at this moment to guarantee the finality of the paragraphs which we once more transcribe. The Motion, as we now read it, runs as follows:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the States which have seceded from the Union of the republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established government, and have given such a proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that *the propriety of offering mediation*, with the view of terminating hostilities between the contending parties, is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of her Majesty's government; *and that this House will cordially support her Majesty in any measures she may consider it expedient to adopt, in concert with other Powers, to put an end to the civil war in America.*"

In the present version "the propriety of offering mediation" is substituted for "the propriety of recognising these States;" and "in any measures" for "by mediation *or otherwise*." We willingly give the author or authors of the Motion the full credit of the difference in the former and the latter version, happily persuaded as we are that her Majesty's Government are as little disposed to accede to the one as to the other. The hon. Member for Sunderland, however, is to be thanked for having honestly betrayed the design of those with whom he acts. A gentleman who goes about with a bludgeon under his cloak is not the less suspected because the cloak luxuriates in more or less ample folds. Is it non-intervention, or war, that is proposed? That is the question—*sans phrases.*

THE WOOD VERSUS LAING CONTROVERSY.

(*From the Daily News, July 18.*)

THE account of the state of India given in the House of Commons last night by the Chief Secretary is by far the most satisfactory and encouraging we have had for many years. The official statement, though nominally restricted to the revenue accounts, naturally includes some reference to the various causes, moral, and material that affect the revenue, and is thus a kind of annual review, not only of the financial, but of the social and economical condition of the country, as well as of the policy adopted by the imperial and local governments. Sir Charles Wood touched at some length on these points last night, and it is clear from his favourable summary that the vigorous measures adopted since the mutiny to reorganize the government administration, and finances of India, are at length beginning to bear their appropriate fruit. Before the mutiny broke out the finances of the country were in the most confused and disorganized state, and the enormous additional outlay caused by that calamity only tended, of course, to make the confusion of the old system worse confounded. Under these circumstances the annual statement of Revenue Accounts in the House of Commons naturally became a dreary, disheartening, and almost unintelligible routine. The only fact which the maze of figures was sure to make clear was the existence of an enormous and increasing deficiency. Owing in great part to the efficient labours of the late Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing this is hapily no longer the case. The income and expenditure of India are not only equalized, but there is this year a confident and well-grounded expectation of a surplus. According to the declaration of the Chief Secretary last night, the age of loans and guarantees for India is past. The country is, we are assured, both economically and politically, in a comparatively sound and flourishing condition. Great reductions have been made in the expenditure, public works are carried on with vigour, and these measures, combined with those recently adopted for redressing the grievances and improving the condition both of the upper and lower classes of the people, have satisfied the Europeans, and diffused a spirit of confidence and contentment amongst the natives.

This is in substance the statement made in Parliament last night, and but for the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Secretary of State and the Government of India there would have been hardly anything to mar the gratifying effect it was calculated to produce. A great part of Sir Charles Wood's speech was, however, directed to this unhappy dispute. Under any circumstances it would no doubt have been necessary for the Chief Secretary to explain and justify the extreme step of summarily condemning several important items in the Budget of the Indian Government for the year. But after the publication of Mr. Laing's able and temperate Memorandum Relating to Indian Finance," in reply to the Chief Secretary's recent despatch, a full examination of the points in dispute was indispensable. We have no present intention of going minutely into the merits of this controversy. It turns chiefly on certain technical points in the statement of the accounts, the proper method of treating some exceptional items of income and expenditure. The practical result is, however, of some inportance, Mr. Laing's figures giving a surplus of more than a million, while Sir Charles Wood makes out a small deficit. This question of surplus or deficit turns mainly on two disputed items—the loss by exchanges in railway payments, and the repayment by the Home Government of advances in India on account of the China expedition. The Chief Secretary asserts that in the Indian Budget the loss on railway payments, owing to the difference in the rate of exchange, is wrongfully excluded from the expenditure, while the repayment of advances is wrongfully included in the income of the year. In reply to the first charge Mr. Laing protests that it is purely a question as to the mode in which accounts are kept, and not a real charge on revenue requiring money to meet it:—"The distinction is obvious between matters of charge, and matters of account. If a merchant makes a loss on a real exchange transactions, he has to pay it; but if he chooses to keep his books in dollars at 5s., or rupees at 1s. 10d., when they are really worth something different, this does not in the slightest degree affect the question whether the result of his year's working is a profit or loss." Sir Charles Wood's reply is scarcely satisfactory, as it amounts to little beyond the assertion that this way of regarding the matter is "unusual," the loss by exchange "having always been treated" as an extraordinary charge on the revenue of India. On the other point, that of the repayment of advances, the Chief Secretary may be technically correct. But after all, this is of comparatively little consequence, as in either case Mr. Laing is substantially right. Sir Charles Wood admits that there will most probably be an actual surplus this year. But even supposing Mr. Laing were technically wrong on both points, the dispute is neverless to be deplored as injurious and unnecessary. We cannot see that a mistake of this sort at all justifies the position the Chief Secretary has assumed towards the Government of India and its financial representative. There is a judicious and considerate way of meeting difficulties of this kind, and if the two governments are to work harmoniously together such questions ought to be dealt with in a spirit of mutual confidence and cordiality of feeling. But Sir Charles Wood appears all along to have acted in an arbitrary, capricious, and dictatorial manner. He brings a particular charge against the Indian Government, for example, and after it is replied to, after passing over the reply for months as though it were altogether satisfactory, suddenly returns to it again, and makes it the basis of official action against the Budget of the year. It must be remembered that the Government so treated is at the very moment engaged in a most difficult task, struggling against a vicious system, and doing its utmost to correct evils that had become almost inveterate, and that it thus has pre-eminent claims on the sympathy and support of the Chief Secretary. If the Secretary of State, instead of seconding to the utmost the zealous efforts of the Indian Government, assumes an offensive air of authority and seizes every opportunity of criticising their measures in a captious and dogmatic tone, the serious obstacles which already beset the path of Indian reformers will be multiplied tenfold. This dispute clearly leads in that direction. In provoking it Sir Charles Wood has conspicuously displayed the want of those higher qualities—the wisdom, judgment, and thoughtful consideration—which are essential to the successful management of the complex and delicate questions which, under the new system, must arise between the local and the Imperial Governments.

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THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

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Sala's (G. A.) Ship Chandler	0	12
Leonard Harlowe, by "Waters"	0	12
Florence Templar, by Mrs. Vidal	0	12
Nan Darrell, by Ellen Pickering	1	4
Capt. Marryat's Jacob Faithful	0	12
——— Peter Simple	0	12
——— Japhet in search of a Father	0	12
——— Phantom Ship	0	12
Fenimore Cooper's Pilot	0	12
——— Spy	0	12
Capt. Curling's Miser Lord	1	8
Mr. Yelverton's Martyrs to Circumstance	1	8
The Longwoods of the Grange, by the author of "Adelaide Lyndsay"	1	8
The Watchman, by J. A. Maitland	1	8
Rachel the Jewess	1	8
The Roman Maiden	1	8
Dumas' Page of the Duke of Savoy	1	4
Ellen Seymour	1	4
Stories of Wales and the Welsh	1	8
Tales of the Coast Guard, by Lieut. Warneford	1	8
The Old English Gentleman, by J. Mills	1	8
Amos Clark, by Watts Phillips	1	8
Charles the Bold, by Dumas	1	8
Up in the Clouds, by J. Varey	1	8
White Wolf of Brittany, by Paul Favel	1	8
Chevalier, by Mrs. Thomson	1	8
The Queen's Dwarf, by Dumas	1	8
Lady Jane Grey, by Thomas Miller	1	8
Pearl of Orr's Island, by Mrs. Stowe. Part 1	1	0
Pearl of Orr's Island, by Mrs. Stowe. Part 2	1	0
Widow Barnaby, by Mrs. Trollope	1	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company.

THE undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire* and *Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)
(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager:
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager:
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two Millions Sterling.

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

NEW BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

⁂ The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

HOME AND EDUCATION FOR LITTLE BOYS conducted by a Lady in the healthy locality of Clapham Common, Surrey. A Bath-room in the House, and every attention to health and comfort. References given and required. For Prospectuses, apply at the office of this paper.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. J. A. PALMER & Co., Medow Street,
A few TARPAULINS, of the following sizes:—
15 by 12 feet.
10 by 9 "
12 by 9 "
15 by 9 "
Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT KHUMBALLA OPPOSITE THE "BEEHIVE."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Khumballa," the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware &c. (of a Gentleman changing his residence) the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Rich Cut Decanters, Handsome Dinner Sets, a Rich Blue and Gold Enamelled Tea and Coffee Set, Handsome Green and Gold Dessert Set, Plated Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Frames, Salvers, Set of Spoons, Forks, and Knives; and the Furniture all Open Carved, comprising Conversation and Half-backed Couches, an Elegantly Carved Ottoman lined with Rich Damask and Springs, Velvet-pile Carpet, Handsome Plated 4 light and Double Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Bronze Single Light and Table Argand Lamps, Cheffoniers with Glass Book Cases, Pier and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Carved Round Tea Poys, an Excellent Correct Going Alabaster 21 Day Clock, strikes the hour and half hour, with a Beautifully Carved Blackwood Glass Case, China Lacquered and Japanned Chairs, Chess, and Writing Tables, Nests of Japanned Tea Poys, Engravings in Frames, Sets of Dining Tables, Chairs, Side Board, Screens, Hat Stand, four post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, and Reclining Couches, an English Chest of Drawers with Writing Drawers and Out Cases, Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles. Several dozens of Choice Plants in Pots.

Catalogues of full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 14th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a few cases of Hams in Tins, Bottles of Confits, sets of Camphorwood Trunks, Quart and Pint, Cut Decanters, Cut Tumblers, Toilet Bottles, Spare Shades, few Hogsheads of Porter, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received four new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th Aug. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th Instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
300 " " Long Cloth.
600 " " Jacconets.
ALSO,
A few Bolts of Grass Bleached Navy Canvas Nos. 3 to 7.
Ex *Hurry Puddumsey.*
2 Cases Mosquito Nett.
On Account of the first purchaser Madowjee Dossa, by order of Ootumchund Cullianchund.
B from 2291 at 2340. = 25 Bales 1500 Pieces 40 in.
V Shirtings 7 lbs. 38/39 yards—*Ex-Gloriana.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

WINES.

Good Port Wine	Rs. 20	per doz.
Ditto Sherry	" 18	"
English-bottled Beer	" 4	"
Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.		
Sound Porter in Pints	" 3½	"
Ginger Wine of superior quality at	Rs. 13½	per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 13	per dozen.
In pints	" 7-8	"

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 11th Aug. 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 26th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for	year	1856	£15,173
Do.	do.	1857	17,500
Do.	do.	1858	19,614
Do.	do.	1859	22,831

RESERVED FUND, £140,860.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions.

Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Ship *Caduceus*, three quarter Casks fine Mellow Sherry, a few Barrels of Stockholm Tar, best White and Black Lead and Paint Oil. Apply to Captain HOLTON on board the ship *Caduceus.*

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.—Just landed from the *Granville* and *Bucton Castle*, from London: the above BEER OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND IN PRIME CONDITION; in Quarts at Rs. 5½ per dozen, and Pints Rs. 3¼ per dozen; also ALLSOPP'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 5½ per dozen both bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 5th August 1862.

For a quantity not less than 12 dozen Quarts, or 16 dozen Pints, a reduction of Rs. ¼ per dozen will be made.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennent's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland.*
Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Qdarts and Pints, in good order.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases.
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret		No. 2	at Rs.	26 p dz.
Ditto	Pints	"	"	14 "
Ditto		" No. 3	"	20 "
Ditto	Pints	" "	"	11 "
Ditto		" No. 4	"	16 "

LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."
The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley, Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—
Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.
Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.
Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to
S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.
⁂ It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.
S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.
24, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	85
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal ......Amontillado......	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines..	"	" 24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old	"	" 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	"	" 28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	"	" 15
Red Seal...... Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Do...... Pints	"	" 13
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margaux	"	" 34
Leoville	"	" 28
St. Julien	"	" 22
Medoc	"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	"	" 40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	"	" 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	"	" 36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	"	" 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	" 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	"	" 18
CURACOA	"	" 42
MARASCHINO	"	" 40
SHERRY BRANDY	"	" 30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	"	" 50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica......	"	" 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London......	"	"
Do....Hollands in cases......	"	"
WHISKEY......Glenlivat, Crabbie ..	"	" 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE)

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

⁂ Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette.* Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office.
73 and 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office.
Water Street.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co.. Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq., (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochiliani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion, Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surrey, and the Temple, London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company. London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager.
W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency.
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—*Exchange, Liverpool.*
Capital, £500,000, with power to increase to One Million.

BRANCH OFFICES:
LONDON—83, KING WILLIAM STREET.
MANCHESTER—30, ST. ANN'S STREET.
GLASGOW—146, BUCHANAN STREET.

Trustees.
T. EDWARDS MOSS, Esq. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Board of Direction.
Chairman—BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—JOSEPH KITCHEN, Esq.

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ALEXANDER HASTIE, Esq. | SAMUEL STILL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH Esq. | H. C. TUNNICLIFF, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

	£	s.	d.
In the first year the receipts were	£12,569	3	5
Second year	24,996	14	8
And for the third year they are	38,482	16	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow:

	£	s.	d.
During the first two years	£6,272	1	0
And during the last two years	22,626	18	11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
First year	£19,718	1	2
Second year	38,223	12	10
Third year	57,869	18	3

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay. LAWRENCE & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore, Solicitors).
Medical Officer.—DR. C. C. MEAD.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Stamps. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED

At Ajmere, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpore, Gwallor, Hydrabad (Scinde), Indore, Jaulna, Jhelum, Jubbulpore, Julinder, Mhow, Nagpore, and Saugor.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, July 1862.

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